THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1845. NO. 47.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 8, 1845.

A WORD TO WHIGS.

It may not be amiss at this time to say a few words to our Whig friends with regard to the *third parties* now agitating this country, and to drop a few hints as to the proper course which each individual Whig should pursue.

A careful review of the political events of a few past years, will show that the members of all third parties are nearly all drawn from the Whig ranks. Some correct abstract principle, or political measure right enough in its first conception, which are agitated and discussed among Whigs, are seized hold of by some discontented or ambitious spirit, or some disappointed office-seeker, as sufficient ground on which to form a new political organization. Directly a meeting is called, inflammatory declamation is used, the necessity for more decided action is urged, and some pledge is generally required. Hundreds of well-meaning men, who feel a warm interest in the object contended for, are thus incautiously entrapped into aiding in the forming stages of a new party. As soon as public excitement is sufficiently high, the leaders of the factionary movement throw off their disguise, proclaim independence of the "old parties," and commence a course of the most bitter vituperation of the party they have just left, and for which they have hitherto professed a warm attachment.

The rise and progress of the "Liberty" and "Native American" parties, elucidate these positions. The latter drew more from the Locofoco party at first than the former, but the great majority of the members of both, taking the country throughout, are drawn from the Whig ranks.

With the abstract principles of both these factions, in their early developement, there is a trong sympathy in the Whig party. For instance. The Liberty party arose from that all-pervading feeling in the Whig ranks, of opposition to the spirit, and effects, and encroachments of the system of human slavery, as existing in this country. This feeling has been displayed in a thousand ways, at the South as well as the North. It has been seen in Congress, in our Legislative Halls, in the Executive conduct and messages of our state governments, in the press and public speeches. It has been arrayed against an opposite feeling in the Democratic party, which has always been considered the strong hold of the slave power. Whig speakers and Whig papers, in the midst of slavery, have acknowledged and lamented the great evil and curse of slavery, and the Whig party, as such, has always resisted its encroachments, and its unconstitutional demands. Inconsiderate and ultra men—disappointed and heated partisans, and factious and ambitious spirits—taking advantage of this upright and correct feeling, have used it to promote their own selfish ends, and for the injury, and they hope for the ultimate ruin, of the party which fostered and gave it birth. Pretending that the Whig party was too slow in its movements, although it was doing all that was possible under the circumstances, and charging it with a pro-slavery feeling and object---pretending themselves to an enlarged philanthropy, and holding out hopes of a more speedy remedy for the evil deprecated, they succeeded in drawing off a number of well-meaning men from the Whig party, who were deceived by their sophistries, and blinded by their cheap professions.

What is the consequence! Let the events of the past year tell! Have they realized the promises made to their deluded followers? Let the slave fields of Texas answer! To prevent the extension of slavery was one of the great objects proposed by the Whig party, thereby laying a foundation for the final overthrow of the evil. These better philanthropists have frustrated this object, and so long as a single slave soils the burning plains of Texas, or lifts his manacled hands on her sunny hills, a voice comes up in the stern accents of truth to the leaders of the mismamed "Liberty" party—THIS IS YOUR WORK!

"The Native American" faction also had its rise in an honest and patriotic desire, deeply infused in the Whig ranks, to protect the ballot-box from the unhallowed touch of alien votes—to protect the right of suffrage against the infringements of unnaturalized foreigners. There were strong reasons to believe that there were great frauds upon the purity of the elective franchise, in this way; and naturally a feeling of indignation grew up, that men who were offered a free asylum here, should thus abuse the kindness extended to them. A determination thus spread through the Whig ranks, almost universally, to use all laudible means to protect the ballot-box from aggression, and to obtain the passage of laws for this purpose, if those in existence were found ineffectual. There was no intent or design in this to make war upon foreigners as a class, to render them odious by vituperation and denunciation or to prevent their emigration to this country as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. The object was and *is*, simply the protection of the ballot-box from unlawful invasion, and to secure the rights of all citizens, both native and naturalized, against the frauds of unnaturalized foreigners.

But ambitious and disaffected politicians, and young and ardent aspirants for notoriety, thought they saw in this feeling a glorious opportunity of gratifying their revenge, and displaying their fancied abilities. A new party was therefore resolved on, and it is now in its inceptive and forming stage, in various parts of the country,—in some parts partaking of the nature of a religious crusade, in others of a bitter hatred to all foreigners, and in all of a firm determination to break up the Whig party.

We now come to the main object of these remarks, to wit; To inquire what is the duty of Whigs with regard to these destructive factions! This, in our view, and in the opinion of the best and wisest men in the country, is to stand aloof from them, have nothing to do with them, remain steadfast to Whig principles and the Whig organization.

Let any Whig, who feels a strong sympathy for "Nativeism" on the one hand, or for the "Liberty" faction on the other, before uniting with them, ask himself this important question, *What can these factions accomplish!*—not what they *say* they expect to do, but what *can* they do!

If you ask a "Liberty" man how he expects to gain political power sufficient to accomplish his desired object, he will tell you, by the *defeat of the Whig party!* If you ask a "Native," the answer is the same, *by the defeat of the Whig party!* Thus both these factions are laboring might and main, to secure the *success of Locofocoism!* How often were we told last fall, by the Birneyites, "we will defeat you at this election, and that will be the end of the Whig party—there will be no Whig party after the election. We will defeat you, and then you will come and join us!" Just so the "Natives" talk now in this county. Ask them, what do you expect to gain by your present movement, and the answer is, "we will defeat you,—we will defeat the Whig party, and then we can make our own terms with you."

Thus both these factions, as opposite as the poles almost in their aims, hope to achieve their object by the self-same road, the defeat of the Whig party, or, in other words, *the success of Locofocoism!* Both acknowledge that they have nothing to hope from Locofocoism, and yet both are striving for its success! Both are hoping and expecting to arrive at political power by the destruction of the very party they have formerly fellowshipped!

Let any Whig, then, who feels an inclination to join one or other of these factions, look at the utter futility of the expectations they hold out. Suppose they succeed in defeating the Whig party, are they any nearer the object of their desires! Are men wooed into measures by defeat, by disappointment and opposition? And how can both these parties succeed, even suppose they divide the Whig party between them! Are they *then* any nearer the object of their ambition? They will find the Locofoco party, their mortal enemy, to whose aggrandisement and success they have contributed, towering in strength, and arrogant from success, while they, prostrate in the dust, destroy each other's vitals.

But so far from the Whig party being weakened by defeat, it only gains energy from reverses for future struggles. It will exist, in all its strength and grandeur, when these factions shall have sank to obscurity, and when the men who fostered them shall have gone into political forgetfulness, or have slunk into the Locofoco ranks, where they can indulge their hatred of Whig principles to their heart's content.

In fact these factions are a sort of safety valves for the Whig party. They give vent to the ultraism which imperceptibly creeps into her ranks. Being highly conservative in her character, this ultraism is ever uneasy in her midst, and escapes by the first vent that offers, it makes not much difference what it is, and this relieves and purifies the party. Let all good citizens and true Whigs, then, carefully avoid being caught in these whirlpools, which usually swallow up and sink into political disgrace and contempt all who throw themselves into the vortex.

OREGON.—Meetings are weekly being held by the Locofocos of Illinois, who declare that Great Britain shall not be permitted to occupy a foot of land in Oregon, and that they will submit to no compromise of claims. Our neighbor of the Post will go with them in this. It is astonishing that these men, who talk so big about Oregon and the English, and speak so positively concerning the strength of our title, and the weakness of that of Great Britain, do not give the relative grounds on which each country founds its claims. This would be a much more rational proceeding than this continual bombastic prating and declamation.

The "Charleston Mercury" administers a well-merited rebuke to its Locofoco brethren on the subject. It says:

"It was best that both countries should have time to recover from their small beer heroics, before they committed incurable folly. In New York they have just had a taste of *saltpetre*, that might serve for a very good lesson to the whole country on the danger of dealing too largely in the elements of gunpowder."

The deaths by sun stroke were so frequent in New Orleans in the week ending on the 26th ult. and the heat continued so intense, that the Board of Health recommended a suspension of all kinds of out-door business between 11 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. and a scrupulous abstinence from spirituous liquors, and large draughts of ice-water. Among the cases recorded is that of a man who attended his sister's funeral; on his return home he was struck, and the next day placed in the grave beside his sister.

SENTENCE OF CAPT. FLOWERY.—In the U. S. District Court in Boston, on Saturday, the case of Capt Flowery, who was found guilty on the charge of fitting out the Spitfire, with a view to employ her in the slave trade, was brought to a close. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, and his counsel made certain exceptions which were fully argued some days ago. Judge Sprague delivered the opinion of the Court and overruled the motion for a new trial. The prisoner was then sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, and to be imprisoned in the county jail of Salem county for five years.

SOUTHWARK AND THE LATE EXCITEMENT.—We are happy to have it in our power to state the spirit of insubordination which had manifested itself among some of the firemen of Southwark, appears to have subsided, and we sincerely hope that it will not again be revived. The policemen who had been so long on duty, and who had conducted themselves with promptness and vigor throughout the whole affair, were relieved at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and have since been at their posts in smaller numbers, but subject to immediate angmentation in the event of such a measure being necessary. They will, however, be continued on duty for several days. The Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday evening says that several daring attempts at incendiarism were made on Sunday night in Southwark, in spite of the vigilance of the police. The shop of Mr. Hill was set on fire, but was soon extingu ished. One of the persons arrested for threatening language to the police, is Eaton Harwood, a man who was arrested last summer for being active in the riot at the church of St. Philip de Neri on Sunday morning July 7th, 1844, and who escaped punishment by turning State's evidence.—*Phil. Inq. of Tuesday.*

ODD IDEA.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald writing from New York and speaking of the height of Trinity church spire, 280 feet, says, "has it ever occurred to any one besides the writer of these notes, that one of the North river steamboats, if set up on end, would exceed the height of Trinity steeple by forty feet." We do not believe it has: we should as soon think of using a huge boa constrictor for a Gunter's scale, as image the Empire or Knickerbocker *rampant* to measure altitude with the sky pointing and cloud piercing steeple of Trinity!

THE WARREN TRAGEDY CASE DISPOSED OF.—The New Jersey Court of Appeals, after being occupied during the whole term with the argument of counsel in the case, yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, on the various questions raised by the counsel of the prisoners—Messrs Vroom and Dayton. The judgment of death passed upon them, is thus placed beyond reversal, by the decision of the Court of the last resort. So that the prisoners, Jos. Carter Jr. and Peter W. Parke, will be executed according to sentence on Tuesday the 22d day of August inst., unless the Court of Pardons, comprising the Governor, the Chancellor and six Judges of the Court of Appeals, (which has just confirmed the sentence of the court below) should interpose, which is scarcely probable.

The guilt of the prisoners as actors in the bloodiest tragedy ever enacted in New Jersey, is thus finally established after repeated and protracted trials, running through two years, and all the Courts of the State having cognizance of such cases, and in which they have had the aid of the ablest counsel that money could procure.—It has been altogether the most protracted and expensive case known in the annals of the State. We may now therefore without impropriety congratulate the country that public justice is vindicated, and it only remains for the officers of the law to execute its final decree. This we believe to be in strict accordance with public sentiment.

Those who have given most attention to the subject entertain no doubt whatever that it was exclusively a family affair, that the Castner family were butchered by these prisoners, with or without the aid of other relatives, (one of whom is still under indictment:) for the purpose of obtaining the large sums of money known to be in the house, and perhaps securing the real estate as an inheritance.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

A Sanguinary Conflict.

The last Western Democrat, published at Alexandria in this State, gives lengthy particulars of a regular battle recently fought in the parish of Rapides, in which several persons were killed. To make a long story short, it seems that some time in November last a man named James Spurlock, together with Wm. Norton, his overseer, succeeded in running off to Texas about seventy negroes, property on which the banks of this city and private individuals had mortgages to a considerable amount. Tempting rewards were offered for the recovery of the slaves, and a daring young man went on to Texas and succeeded in starting back with five of them. He reached some point on this side of the Sabine, but was overtaken and obliged to give up the slaves: this was the first attempt.

Not daunted by this reverse, the young man is said to have gathered about fifteen armed men, and by circuitous routes again reached the neighborhood of the runaways in Texas unsuspected. We now quote from the Democrat.

"About daylight on the morning of the 16th, the party entered the premises, secured 56 negroes, a number of horses, mules, &c., and marched directly for the Sabine. Norton and Kirkland overseers, we are informed, taken prisoners. The cavalcade moved on slowly, and on Friday night last, reached Mr. Isler's, on "Ten Mile Creek," distant from this place about 45 miles. Severely fatigued, by travelling about 100 miles, the party sunk on the ground and fell into a profound slumber, which was disturbed at daybreak by the whistling of bullets through the tents. The leader was on his guard at the time, and immediately awoke his men, (we use his own words,) all of whom, with the exception of two, immediately fled. The assailants, he says, numbered about 10. The two that stood by him, named McDaniel and Wilson, were shot dead. Our hero and a young man named McGhee, who came up afterwards, succeeded in killing two of their opponents and wounding another, and then made good their retreat. The slaves were retaken, and the victors started for home."

The editor of the Democrat does not justify these high-handed proceedings at all, and says that no citizen of Rapides was in any way connected with the disgraceful affair. The scheme, he says, was concocted in this city, and the person selected to make the desperate effort to bring the property within the jurisdiction of the courts in Rapides is a stranger to that community. The Democrat thus closes its strange account:—"The party that seized and the party that followed and captured the slaves were Texans. We wash our hands of the whole business, but must insist that the laws of our State be rigidly enforced against those outcasts who make our soil the theatre of their bloody deeds."—*N. O. Picayune, July 27.*

GREAT FIRE AT NEWPORT.

The New York Courier, of Tuesday morning, has the following account of the destruction of the Ocean House at Newport, R. I:

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life—Burning of the Ocean House at Newport, R. I.—We learn from passengers who arrived by the Long Island train last night, that just before the train started from Greenport an express arrived from Newport, bringing the melancholy intelligence that the large and splendid hotel, the Ocean House, kept by Mr. J. G. Weaver, was, with all its contents, entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday between twelve and one o'clock. But the worst of the disastrous conflagration was that several valuable lives were lost, although we have only been enabled to ascertain the names of two, viz: Samuel F. Gardiner, Esq., a wealthy citizen of Newport, and Mr. Hazard, a boarder at the hotel from the South. The fire caught in the bakery attached to the kitchen from an imperfection (as we learn) in he oven and the building—which was capable of accommodating three hundred boarders and which was crowded—being built of wood, was entirely destroyed in less than forty minutes from the first alarm. So rapid was the progress of the flames that none of the boarders were able to save any thing, and those who perished lost their lives in the attempt to save their own property or the lives of their fellow beings.

The New York Tribune of yesterday morning publishes a letter from Newport, from which we extract the following:—"The body of Mr. Gardiner was more than half consumed—a key and pencil lying on his chest. Thos. R. Hazzard, Esq., residing at the beautiful country seat of Varcleuse, has also perished.

Geo. Burrows and Robt. Coxall were on the ladder with Mr. Gardner when the eastern wing came down, and they fell outward, while he fell inside the burning walls. The two former are seriously injured, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Coxall will survive.

It is said that there was a gentleman in the second story of the east wing, who was lost—but of this nothing is certainly known. Rumor also gives three or four other victims.

The furniture of the house was worth $25,000—two thirds saved; $9,000 insured. Mr. Weaver, the lessee of the Ocean House, has already taken a house which will accommodate 50, and which he will open to-morrow. There's enterprize for you.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS.

☞ A great fire took place at St. Johns, N. B., on the evening of the 29th ult., which destroyed forty-five buildings, mostly wooden, and property estimated at about £60,000. It broke out between the blacksmith shop of a Mr. Nesbit, and chandlery of Mr. John Walker, at the corner of Ward street and Peter's wharf. The fire was confined to this street and wharf, Water street and Prince William street and Johnston's wharf.

The Wheat Crop and prices of Wheat and Flour.

The Cincinnati Gazette contains a valuable article relating to the prices of Wheat and Flour, which is of special interest at this time. Though Flour has declined to $3 87½@4,00, buyers are deterred from operating by the prospect of a further decline, and say it must go to $3,50@3,75. The opinion of our dealers is much the same, and consequently they buy sparingly, confident that it must go to $3 and under. There was an immense deal of croaking in this section in June, and prices all around the country ran up to $4,25@4,50, and in some places even higher, but with the occurrence of fine rains it fell as rapidly as it rose, and ever since it has been carefully avoided as an article of speculation. The Wheat crop of this neighborhood is allowed to be above an average, in some places there is a large increase and in none a decrease. It has been gathered in the finest order, and yields a large, plump berry. It is probable, therefore, that our dealers will avoid touching it to any extent for some time. The Gazette gives the following statement of the relative prices of Flour and Wheat in that city for five seasons:—

		Flour.		Wheat.
1841—July	3,	$3 90@	per bbl.	70c@ .... per bush.
"	9,	3,93@	"	70c@ .... "
"	15,	3,97@4,00	"	72c@ .... "
"	20,	4,37@4,50	"	75c@ .... "
1842—July	6,	3,50@4,62½	"	56c@60 "
"	13,	4,12@4,25	"	40c@50 "
"	20,	3,43@3,50	"	45c@50 "
"	27,	2,75@	"	45c@50 "
1843—July	6,	4,06@4,18	"	80c@ .... "
"	13,	3,75@4,00	"	70c@ .... "
"	20,	3,55@	"	65c@ .... "
"	27,	3,28@3,47	"	65c@ .... "
1844—July	4,	3,42@3,25	"	60c@ .... "
"	11,	3,15@3,31	"	60c@ .... "
"	18,	3,25@3,40	"	60c@ .... "
"	25,	2,30@3,50	"	50c@ .... "
1845—July	3,	3,46@3,60	"	65c@70 "
"	10,	3,25@3,45	"	65c@70 "
"	17,	3,00@3,25	"	60c@65 "
"	24,	3,00@3,12	"	60c@ .... "

Keeping in view these prices during five periods in July, the difference at the close of August stood thus:—

	Flour.		Wheat.
1841	$4,50@4,62½	per bbl.	...@75c ₱ bu.
1842	...@2,62½	"	40@45c "
1843	3,00@3,37	"	...@65c "
1844	3,93@3,76	"	...@70c "

Except in 1842, there was an advance on Flour through August. The fact that the present crop is the best for a period of six years is to be taken into the account in calculating the probable effect this month from the experience of five years past. In 1842, the surplus was a very large one, estimated by some during harvest at 50,000,000 bushels: but whether correct or not, as the present crop is acknowledged to be the best since 1839, the inference at the first blush would be, that, as in 1842, prices both of Wheat and Flour will decline through August. This is to be seen, however. There are buyers in this market who would commence operations on a large scale at 82,75. The drought on the Western Reserve will have an influence, and from the average of accounts received from Northern Ohio generally, there may not be so large a surplus for export from that section as for several previous years. With this exception however, all other parts of the Union West have produced abundant crops.

In 1841, the crop of Wheat was a good one: in 1842, it was large and fine throughout the country; in 1843, it was a full average one; in 1844, a fair crop, and in 1845, the best yield of Wheat since 1839. The average of prices of Flour and Wheat in Cincinnati, and their relation to each other, in July of the above years, stands thus:—

	Av. of Flour.		Av. of Wheat.		Relative prices.
1841, July,	$4,00½	₱ bbl	72½c	₱ bu	5 3-5 to 1
1842, "	3,40¼	"	49¼	"	7 1-10 to 1
1843, "	3,73	"	70	"	5 1-3 to 1
1844, "	3,29	"	59	"	5 3-5 to 1
1845, "	3,20½	"	64¼	"	5 9-10 to 1

"The regular proportion of wheat to flour is five bushels to one barrel. On the supposition that this is adhered to, as per cent. is taken, added into the account, the miller has received here, 75c for flour and profits, for the five seasons named, as follows:—

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
Per Barrel,	87c	102½c	93c	84c	81c

"The last being far below living remuneration, it must be increased, either by a rise in flour or a fall in wheat, or his wheels must stop. This is what the preceding demonstration proves. Now, as the figures go—and the time which they cover shows any thing—this is shown. The turning point is reached. There must now be a relative change—wheat going down, or flour going up, or both. The former has indeed commenced. The price of wheat was put down to 55 cts per bushel at the City Mills on Friday. This is 9½ cts less than the average price in July, and gives the miller 25 cts per barrel for labor and profits, estimating his flour at $3,00."

The Salt Trade.

Last year we published a table showing the range of prices in this market through a series of ten years, and as there has been some inquiry for it, we have brought it down to the present time and republish it. The history of the Salt Trade in this section of country would be interesting if it could be obtained, but as we have neither time nor space to enter into it, we content ourselves with an illustrative sketch of the difficulty which formerly existed in procuring this indispensible article.

The manufacture of Salt was commenced on the Conemaugh, near the mouth of the Loyal Hanna, by Mr. WM. JOHNSTON, in 1813. He was induced to attempt boring at a "Lick" in consequence of the high price produced by the war. He was perfectly successful, and from his effort dates all the subsequent Salt enterprises in Western Pa. There is, however, on record a previous enterprise by Gen. JAMES O'HARA, formerly of Pittsburgh, which is remarkable. He had a contract with the Government for supplying Oswego, N. Y., with provisions, which had to be transported from this city. In his contract he reserved the casks in which he had packed Flour and other provisions, with an eye to bringing them back filled with Onondaga Salt. To appreciate the difficulty of the enterprise, it must be understood that to carry it into effect, teams had to be provided to transport the Salt from the Works at Onondaga to Oswego, then a vessel was built to carry it below the Falls, from thence wagons hauled it to Schlosser, then boats were constructed to carry it to Black Rock, from thence another vessel carried it to Erie, thence a road was built to French Creek, and it was transported across in wagons, and finally boats were provided to bring it down to this city. Yet it was done, and Salt of pretty good quality was furnished here at $4 ₱ bu. Previous to this, the 'Packers' who brought it from the East on horseback sold it at $8 ₱ bu. but this completely ruined their business. Salt is now 20c ₱ bu. and has been under 17c—rather a contrast between that and $8! In a volume of the Pittsburgh Gazette for 1815-19 in our possession, salt is quoted at $8 ₱ bbl for Conemaugh, $5,50 for Lake, and $7 for Kenhawa. This was on Aug. 4th. By Dec 4th it had advanced to $10 for Conemaugh and $9 for Kenhawa. At no time since 1835 has it been higher, than $2,75, and it has been down to 81c ₱ bbl.

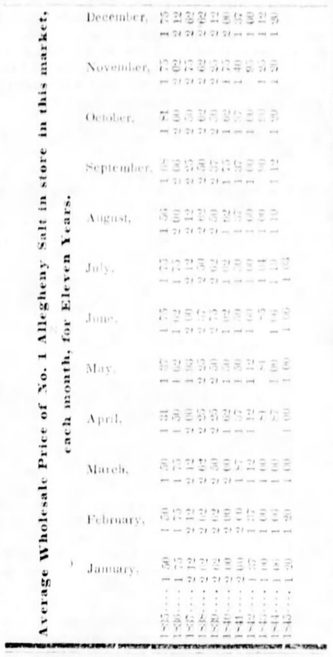
As will be seen by the table below, Salt has fluctuated greatly in the course of eleven years, but the general tendency during the period from 1835 to 1843 was downward. The year in which it was uniformly highest and suffered the least fluctuation, was 1838. Toward the close of 1839, it declined, and has never since recovered the inflated prices then prevalent. The lowest point touched since January, '35, was in April and May of '43, when it was 19 1-3c ₱ bu. The business of manufacturing has been nearly stationary for some years, but the product each year has exhibited a small surplus not required for export. The export demand, however, is increasing, and the entire product hereafter will probably go into consumption. All the river towns between this and Cincinnati, that city, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and many other places take more or less. The Kenhawa Salt is that which comes in competition with the Allegheny distributed from this point.

Respecting the aggregate brought to this city from the various Works above, we have no exact account. Our sources of information are—the Canal Collector's Books, the report of the City Inspector, and our own reports; but as all that is landed from the River on the Allegheny side, and much that is sent forward uninspected, is not reported, we cannot pretend to be very accurate in giving the receipts. For example, during the rebuilding of the Aqueduct, nearly all the Salt received by the Canal was inspected in Allegheny City; but the Inspector there makes no report, and hence the report of the Inspector on this side shows a great falling-off compared with the previous year:—

	1843	1844
No. 1	25,359 bbls.	14,135 bbls.
No. 2	3,088 "	1,015 "
No. 3	133 "	25 "
	28,610 "	15,175 "

An apparent deficiency of 13,435 bbls. The amount of Salt changing hands here in the course of a year is a good deal larger, and cannot be much short of 300,000 bu, including both cities, and the uninspected sent below, the net value of which laid down here before passing into second hands for distribution, is $60,000. We have no means at the moment of ascertaining the number of Works manufacturing for this market, the cost ₱ bu, or anything else relating to the business.

The movement in progress on the part of the Manufacturers and the relation of supply to demand has excited some speculation as to the probable tendency of prices. As to that we have no opinion, and those conversant with the trade for some years past can form an opinion for themselves. The annexed table may be of some assistance in doing this:—



PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 9, 1845.

OUR FORCE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—After a day's consideration our neighbor of the Post has made his defence to our reply to his misrepresentations of our article under the above head. That the subject may be clearly understood, we will post up the controversy to this date.

Our first article on the subject was published in our paper of the 24 of August, and on the 5th the Post noticed it, and we affirm most grossly misrepresented our meaning. It represented us as speaking sneeringly of our naval power—as parading the British force before the American public—as of holding, *in terrorem*, the force of Great Britain over "our heads"—as intimating that we should *compromise* or *yield* that to which we believe our right clear and unquestionable—as intimating that our *safety* depends upon a surrender of that which we believe belongs to the United States.

On the 6th we replied, and spoke of the Post's misrepresentation of our meaning in the strong terms which the indignation we felt dictated, and which the provocation fully warranted.

Yesterday morning, the 8th, the Post rejoins, and says we have treated our "readers to a morning repast of low abuse," and complains that we commenced the discussion; but instead of making atonement for its misrepresentations, it reiterates them, and tries to prove them by taking extracts from our article, out of their connection, and by putting a meaning upon them we never thought of, and which in their regular connection they will not bear.

In our first article we remarked upon the amount of our Force in the Gulf, and commented upon its weakness for the emergency contemplated, or which might possibly arise, and contrasted it with a squadron four times as large which Great Britain had concentrated at one point, under somewhat suspicious circumstances; and in this connection commented upon the well-known rule of Great Britain of *interfering when her interests might seem to call for it;* and from these premises we urged the propriety of our government adopting immediate means to prepare for war with that power, a contingency which was likely to happen, if the belligerent policy of the Post was to be carried out, of refusing any compromise on the Oregon qustion. This is the substance of our remarks, and no other legitimate meaning can be drawn from them. We said not a word about *yielding* to Great Britain, or *submitting* to her interference nor expressed any opinion of the rights of either country. Our closing words were as follows: "For all these contingencies it is the duty of our administration to prepare, by a firm and *decided* course. If they want war, let them prepare energetically for it. If they prefer peace, let them in good faith pursue it, and it will not be difficult to keep it. But this threatening war, or what is the same thing, moosures which must lead to it, without, at the same time preparing for it, is the height of folly."

Now no fair construction can put any other meaning on our article than the above, and we do affirm that the Post, instead of answering our argument, has misrepresented us, and done us manifest injustice with its readers. Even Texas is dragged in, and an attempt is made to convey the impression that we are willing to give her up to Great Britain, when the truth is we never said a syllable in favor of giving up either Oregon or Texas to that power.

We have not time to pursue this subject further to-day, but will take an early opportunity of remarking upon some of the Post's positions with regard to Oregon. We are willing to discuss every subject of disagreement, in regard to National matters, with the Post, but cannot suffer ourself to be misrepresented, and especially to be represented as opposed to the honor, the interests or true glory of our beloved country.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The Democratic Whigs of Dauphin County, have nominated the following ticket, to be supported in October, to wit:—Sheriff, James Martin; Prothonotary, John Zinn; Recorder, Wm. Painter; Register, Richard Nolen; Assembly, John C. Kunkel, John C. Harper; Commissioner, Christian Folty; Treasurer, John Hicks.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Whigs of Washington have nominated the following ticket, which is spoken of very highly by the Reporter: Senate, Jonathan Knight; Assembly, John Meloy; White Fairfowking; Prothonotary, Samuel Linton; Register, U. W. Wise; Recorder, William Fee; Clerk of the Court, Alexander G. Marshman; Treasurer, John M'Kee; Commissioner James Clark Chambers; Auditor, Edward S. Yerty; Director of Poor House, John Gordon.

From the New York Mirror.

WILLIS'S LETTERS FROM LONDON No 6.

The author of Proverbial Philosophy—Two new songs—English admiration of American ice—A new luxury—Hint for a speculation—Miniature statues of Wellington and Napoleon—Studies for the lovers of horses—Portraits of Lord Lyndhurst and Count D'Orsay—Wallack, Miss Cushman, Mrs. Broadhurst and De Meyer—The French Operatic Company from Brussels &c.

MY DEAR MORRIS—You may remember that some months since, I became enamored of a book called "Proverbial Philosophy"—quoting from it in almost every article I wrote for the Mirror, and at last naming the author, and commending it to our readers as a treasure of sweet wisdom most curiously overlooked. The measure in which it was written was that of the Proverbs of Solomon, and it had all the well-chiselled finish and complete truthfulness of a collection of time-worn sayings. I thought that it was probably an old book overlooked, or that the author was an old man who had passed his life in hoarding up shrewd apothegms, and had at last given them to the world in compact chapter. Great was my surprise a day or two since, on coming home to my lodgings, to find a card on my table bearing this author's name—Mr. MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

I called on Mr. Tupper the next day with some curiosity—picturing to myself, however, a grey headed patriarch, and preparing myself to treat him with proper reverence, and express very gratefully my sense of the honor of his visit. I was shown into a very elegant library of well thumbed books, by a servant in mourning livery, and after employing myself a few minutes in looking at the statuary and other marks of taste around me, enter——a very young man with black curling locks, twenty-seven at the utmost, ruddy and handsome, with a manner boyishly cordial! One draws his breath very long after such an overturn of his anticipations!

I believe we have made for this gentleman, a large parish of enthusiastic admirers, and I am quite sure that "Proverbial Philosophy" is now treasured as a book, not merely to read, but to study and live with, (after the manner of a *vade-mecum*) by thousands of lovers of thought in our reading country. To these it will be interesting to know, that Mr. Tupper has written several other delightful books, which I shall send you, and which you can extract from, as I did from the other, till the publishers see fit to give you an American edition of them. I am not sure whether "The Crock of Gold" has not, been re-published already, but "The Modern Pyramid" has not, nor has "Geraldine, and other poems" nor a smaller volume called "A Thousand Lines."

He has kindly presented these to me, and I shall give you some account of them as I read them.

Mr. Tupper is a man of fortune and has a beautiful residence in the country as well as a house in town, caring little for the profits of literature, and writing only to please himself. He is the most courageously natural man, in his manners and conversation as well as in his books, whom I ever met with. Considering the aristocratic class he belongs to, this is much more a wonder. He talks directly at the truth, with no disguises, no heed of usages, no reserves, and no apparent dread of being misunderstood. His account of his reasons for writing his Proverbial Philosophy, (given me in ten minutes after we first met, but so connected with his private life that I could not repeat it,) was to my mind, one of the most beautiful instances of bold and frank simplicity possible to conceive. His mind follows no other man's. It runs, as the French say, *a travers* to every thing. How he preserves his originality is the miracle—though with secluded habits and the complete hedging-in of wealth and individual privacy in this country, he is probably in the only place and circumstances in the world where it would long continue.

The most refreshing and newest wonder of London, just now, is the ice "Lake *Wenham*," an innocent Massachusetts lake that, a year or two ago, had very little idea of becoming a London lion—(How sublimely we do sometimes become famous, to be sure!) Beautifully painted carts, lettered "WENHAM ICE," go about the city, and wherever they stop to take out a block, a crowd collects, and there is no limit to cockney admiration of it. Something of the kind was wanted from our country, by the way, to show that nature, at least, had not "repudiated." But how they have done, hitherto, *without ice*, seems natural enough to ask. I just remember that we always drank tepid water in the summer time in London, and that the hock and champagne had never the recuperating twang that delights the dry throat on the Polk side of the Atlantic. Now when the hock has been passed round after the soup—there is a general exclamation and discussion of the new luxury, and the conversation commonly passes from that to "juleps" and "sherry cobblers," which are mysteries known by name and much inquired into. I seriously think that an American 'bar' sat up at Charing-Cross, and furnishing the thirty or forty drinks (of Brigham's famous list in Boston) would be the making of the setter-up's fortune. I have lost golden opportunity of becoming a celebrated man, myself, by not being provided with an accurate receipt of the proportions.

I stepped yesterday into Howell's and James's to see Count D'Orsay's two "statuettes"—or miniature statues of the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon. The Count, as an unequalled horseman, and the owner, for the last twenty years, of the finest "flits of blood" that money could buy, is, of course, a better judge of a horse than most sculptors. The models are very different from most marble steeds. Their showy points are "dwelt upon," so to speak. There is no point which is impossible in nature, and the truth probably is, that the Count has infused the principle of his own character into the idea he has here worked out—that others may stay safe, if they please, by following what is general and easy; *he* chooses to carry out that which is rare and just possible. They would be extraordinary horses in real life, because, though any one of their remarkable points may have been seen, the combination of so many perfections in one animal would be a miracle of beauty; and this is a very true description of the Count himself, and of his talents, as well as his person. The models are seen at a disadvantage, at present, because they are still in plaster, and the coarseness of the material tells on statues so small. They are to be cast in bronze very soon, and then they will be subjects of study for the lovers of horse-flesh. The figures of the two heroes are exceedingly good. I found no fault in them.

I saw Count d'Orsay at Lady Blessington's a few days ago. He retains his splendid beauty in undiminished preservation. I look at him, after so long an absence, and with much of the illusion of other days worn out of my eyes, to see whether I had not been dazzled into an undue admiration of his personal appearance. Even ten years after I recorded my surprise on first seeing him, however, I find him, still, by far, the handsomest man I ever saw, and if changed, changed for the better, for his loss of high color adds to the intellectual expression of his countenance. His manners have the same abandon which nobody could imitate, and which would be out of place, in any one but d'Orsay or a King. His portrait, painted by himself, and now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, gives scarce an idea of him, from the impossibility of putting his royal manners upon canvass, and from his having really painted himself far less handsome than nature made him.—This, and his portrait of Lord Lyndhurst, by the way, are two very fine specimens of the art, and artists think his promise very remarkable, both as a painter and a sculptor. His will be a curious life to read of, if ever truly and competently written.

Yours faithfully, N.P. W.

From the N. Y. Sun.

From the African Colonies—Interesting and Important—Piracy by a British Commander.

We have our regular files from MONROVIA, Liberia, to the 10th of June inclusive.

The British authorities persist in their hostilities to our colonies. The only vessel belonging to the colonists of Bassa Cove, the schooner John Seys, has been seized by the British man of war Lily, and conveyed to Sierra Leone, to be sold as a prize! She belonged to Stephen A. Benson, and was engaged in the coast trade when seized, 15th April. The officer in charge of her at the time of the seizure, requested the British commander to respect the colonial flag, to which he replied:

"I don't recognize your colors; you are no nation; neither are you under the patronage of any nation. The authority that granted your papers is not a recognized one; and what right has the d——d Yankees to place colonies on the coast any how! Your colors I deem good for nothing."

This is a heartless outrage upon a feeble colony, but in keeping with the infamous character of English policy. One of the crew of the John Seys is missing, and is supposed to be murdered by the official pirate belonging to Her Britanic Majesty's ship Lilly. The object of the seizure appears to be the destruction of Capt. Benson's palm oil trading posts along the coast, so as to divert the trade from American to British vessels. The British officers rifled the J. S. of the most valuable articles on board.

The Colonies are generally prosperous. Governor Russwurm has visited an interior tribe of natives at Dena, about thirty or forty miles due east from Cape Palmas. He made a treaty of peace with them, which was duly ratified by the ceremony of "spewing water," which is the form of oath observed by the Dena people. The covenant is performed by the chiefs of the contending tribes after the palaver is talked, which is a kind of court held by all the head men, kings, chiefs, and all who have any influence. There is a bowl of water prepared; the king which appears most willing to make peace, first dips his hands into the water, and, after slightly washing his hands, he fills his mouth, and spits it out on the ground a few times, and, spits the last time he fills his mouth, the whole mouthful into the hands of the other king, who sits before him while he performs the act. This being done, the other king gets up and goes through the same process. This being done by the kings, peace is made throughout the tribe or nation. The Governor succeeded in getting a peace of this sort made between the Denas and Cape Palmas people, there being one of the very influential men from Cape Palmas in the company.

The Dena King expressed a wish to have missionaries and teachers in his country, and arrangements were in progress to gratify this laudable desire. His country is very fertile, and is the key to interior tribes of great power and influence, inhabiting a celebrated part of Central Africa, known among the natives as the "long bush" country.

Africa's Luminary gives cheering accounts of progressive civilization and christianity. Wars have measurably ceased to agitate the natives. So powerful is the influence of the colonies that a pacific policy is spreading far and wide, and petitions for missionaries

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 12, 1845.

"As to Oregon, although we have not quite so deep and trustful a confidence in the sagacity and wisdom of "our enlightened President" as the correspondent of the Post probably entertains, we will not anticipate a war with Great Britain; for a war on her part would be as impolitic as on ours, and we know of nothing that either could gain by it. *Still Oregon is justly ours, and we ought to be in unmolested possession of it.* It is our national back-door, and no nation has any right to interfere with our free use of it. It is the rear of our national domain, as the Atlantic coast is our front, and is necessary to us as a shorter cut to China and the isles of the Pacific. *Let us keep it "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."*

The Post quotes, from the Boston Courier, the above for our benefit, and commenting upon it, says:

"The Courier, it will seen, is on the American side of the question—the editor is not the eulogist of British power and British wisdom, but is open and frank in declaring for his country.—He is for having all that is justly ours—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." We commend the Courier to the attention of our neighbor, and beg him to note the fact, that decided as has been our tone on the subject of Oregon, his Boston co-adjutor, is still more so."

We are as much in favor of maintaining our right to what is justly ours, as the Post can be. But the question is, how much of Oregon is justly ours. The Post says the whole. Mr. Rush, himself a Locofoco, quite as patriotic, and at least as well informed as the Post on the subject, when ambassador at London, did not claim higher than latitude 51, whereas Oregon extends to 54° 40', and offered to accept 49° as the boundary.

The babble about "the American side," and the like, is the mere cant of the paltriest demagogueism. It shall not deter us from speaking the truth in the matter.

By way of set off to the Post's quotation, we copy for his benefit from a Locofoco paper of great ability, the Charleston Mercury, the following:

"The assertion that our right to the whole [of Oregon] *is clear*, deserves not the least respect, and comes manifestly either from presumptuous ignorance, or reckless demagogueism."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Which horn of the dilemma does our neighbor hang by, or is it by both?

OREGON.—The Post, in the article in which it arrives at the conclusion that "Oregon is ours, every foot of it," states the respective claims of each country in a chronological form. These claims are founded on discovery and settlement. Those of Spain having been ceded to this country by treaty, we claim by her, as well as by any discoveries or settlements in our own right. The claims and rights of Spain are therefore of great importance in settling this question, because, if it can be shown that Spain had a clear and indisputable right, our claim is good against that of Great Britain. We make these remarks for the purpose of introducing the following paragraph, published by the Post, under the head of "Claims of Great Britain," though to our mind it would have been more appropriately placed under the head of "Claims of Spain," as follows:

"1799. Spain and Great Britain entered into a convention, which reserved the sovereignty of Nootka Sound to Spain, but granted some commercial privileges to Great Britain. This convention gave to *Spain the sovereignty and exclusive ownership over all the coast to the north of west America on the side of the South Sea, as far as beyond Prince William's Sound.*"

If this statement is true, it will go far towards settling the question; for we undoubtedly, and we believe without dispute, inherit by virtue of treaty *all the right of Spain*, and if she reserved the *sovereignty* of the Country as far North as Prince William's Sound—say to the 60th parallel of latitude—and Great Britain by treaty admitted that sovereignty and exclusive ownership, our case is perfectly clear.

We therefore ask the Post to give its authority for this statement. If our neighbor can make it good he will have settled a very knotty question with very little trouble. As he has vouched for the accuracy of this statement, and has expressed surprise that we should still doubt the right of this country, he cannot refuse to satisfy our desire for information; because if he can substantiate the fact stated, that Great Britain by treaty relinquished to Spain the "sovereignty and exclusive ownership" of Oregon, we will join with him and Mr. POLK in maintaining our claim to that country against all the world. Our neighbor will confer a favor by answering at an early day, which he will have no difficulty in doing, as he says a friend has kindly furnished him the public documents, by examining which he had verified the truth of the statements which he published.

☞ The following, which we take from the U. S. Gazette, we suppose our neighbor of the Post will call a parading of the British force to overawe the Americans! No higher motive seems to enter within his conception. He cannot conceive of the possibility of danger to our little navy and wide-spread commerce, from such a formidable force as Great Britain has afloat, and because we warn the Executive to prepare for a contest with such a power, we are taking the British side forsooth!

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There are in sea service 23 sail on the Mediterranean; 13 in the Pacific Ocean; 25 in the East Indies; 26 on the North Coast of Africa; 13 on Brazil Coast and River Platte; 24 on North West Coast of Mexico and America; 16 on the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; 12 on the North East Coast of America, and Cape of Good Hope 11 sail.

Manœuvering Squadron on the Coast of England 10 ships of the line, carrying from 80 guns to 120 guns, and two steam frigates. Total—177 vessels of war employed *at sea.* This is a most formidable navy, and by the late news, we are told a large *increase* was granted by the British Parliament. This, with the fact that France is about *doubling* her naval force, seems to call upon us to look well to naval matters at home.

FROM MEXICO.—The schr. Equity, arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult., with dates from Metamoras to the 21st ult. She brought no papers, but the passengers brought rumors—very indefinite and evidently exaggerated—of Mexican troops marching to the Texas border. The troops varies in different reports from 5000 to 30,000. The accounts are entitled to no credit.

From the New York Evening Mirror.

WILLIS'S LETTERS FROM LONDON.

NUMBER SEVEN.

My Dear Morris:—The summer is with you, I hope. With me, in England, there has been little sign of it, except the very elegant white hat from Beebe & Costar, which, with a continuance of the present weather, is not likely to fulfil its destiny. It is too cold for white hat or white trowser, and half the men in the streets of London have worn overcoats through these two weeks of July. I, for one, go about in double flannels, and keep a fire for my companion in my solitary room—not sorry to have an excuse for profiting by its companionableness.

And, talking of hats, suppose I cater for our dressy friends, by sending you a letter on the present *wearables* of the thorough-bred men of London! They will regret to know, for one thing, that *white cravats*, at dinner and evening parties, are as indispensable as they were fifteen years ago—quite as few people, as then, looking tolerably in them, or knowing how to tie them. I dined out in one yesterday, and (till I forgot it in the conversation of a newly celebrated authoress, who sat on my left) I felt as if I had exchanged cravats with one of the footmen. For a man who wears the whole of his beard, they are becoming, and therefore look well on foreigners in London, but the English still persist in clean mouths and chins, and wear high shirt-collars, which, with white cravats, are execrable.

Hats are no longer carried into the drawing-room at parties, but delivered to a servant below stairs, who tickets them, and gives the owners numbers by which they are to be called for. Hat-making is curiously deteriorated in England. The best dressed men wear abominably ill looking ones, both as to shape and quality. I am cherishing my black Beebe & Costar very carefully, but what with being caught every day in the rain, and knocking about in hacks and omnibuses, I shall soon want another, and I commission you to send me, from aboriginal America, a hat to wear in highly civilized London! And I should certainly send home for American clothes, were my wardrobe deficient. You would hardly get a clerk in Pearl street to wear the scant, short-waisted, tight-sleeved coat worn by the mounted dandy in Hyde Park. Jennings should set up a branch of his Broadway shop in London, and send out that one of his many cutters who makes your coat *as large as you want it*—a miracle never done, I believe, till the advent of Carpenter in Philadelphia.

I doubt also whether our late fashion of long hair is not copied from the French or exclusively American. You can hardly see a young man in Broadway whose head is not skirted by a single hem, around the neck, made by the curling tongs of the hair dresser, but this effeminacy would be looked on as rather "tigerish" in London. Short hair, with a very short whisker, both very much brushed, is still the fashion here as it was years ago, though I see *imperials* (which your country readers may require explaining as a *tuft on the under lip*) becoming prevalent among the most dashing of the street dandies.

If Englishmen were not by so much the finest figures of men in the world, they would certainly pass for the most ill-dressed. It is strange how they stick to their defective fashions. Twelve years ago I marvelled at the scant coats, scant waistcoats, and tight legged trowsers of Englishmen, and they are worn just so now. Happily this conservation is a type of their character, and they are just as constant to their friendships. I doubt whether there is another country in the world where the stranger goes back, after years of absence, and finds his welcome so completely unaltered. (Please not smile at my premises and deductions!)

I fancy that the extravagances of canes and fancy-cravats of expensive satin, which prevailed in America the last year or two, were borrowed by us from the French, and never "obtained" in England. At least, I see no signs of them now. A gentleman, to be sure, has always need of an umbrella, in this climate, and few people are to be seen without one, and day in the year; but if he carries a stick, it is a short common twig of white wood that costs a shilling, and no such thing as a cane is now seen in an evening party.

The moist climate is beginning to do its usual work on me—that of relieving me of my outer skin, and permitting me to walk abroad in an under one that more resembles the one I sported in my youth. One gets so transparant in England! I trust to be quite "as good as new" in a fortnight more—having most fortunately made desperate and successful resistance to the Doctor's proposition to shave my head during my late illness. But seriously, there are many beaux and belles in our dry climate who are looking sadly, at their yellow-fying faces—drying prematurely up in our climate of violent extremes—when, if they would only come to temperate England, they would "cast their slough" like insects, and renew their youth altogether. (I trust the "Cunard line of steamers" will give me my next passage gratis for the hint.) Ladies look as fresh at fifty, in this climate, as ladies in ours, cease to look at thirty.

I looked in, for a few minuets, an evening or two since, at a *soiree* of the British and Foreign Institute, and saw a Chinese Mandarin and Miss Cushman among other celebrities. It struck me, (not for the first time,) how unequally males and females dress, as to protection from cold—seeing this Chinese with a close coat and a hugh cashmere shawl over his shoulders, while the ladies around him were in full-dress nudity. Most of the London lions, I understood, were in the crowded rooms beyond the threshold where I halted, but I needed my bed more than to hear them "roar." As I made my exit a lady passed me on the staircase, whom the servants passed up with an announcement of the "Countess Calabrella"—(a literatary lioness of the most luminous mane,) and a pair of very pretty feet and ankles stepped from a showy equipage at the street-door, all that is attractive going, (as is sadly frequently in this wicked world)

"The other way, the other way."

It wants but half an hour of the mail's closing for the packet of to-morrow, and here is a music-grinder just commencing under my window, and I can neither think nor write to an Italian air. So my dear Morris, adieu for this packet.

Yours faithfully, N. P. WILLS.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND THE MOVEMENTS THERE.—A friend who has just come from Lake Superior, and who in fact left Copper Harbor a week ago yesterday, and thus has accomplished a journey of some 1300 miles in one week, informs us that the number of adventurers there is very numerous, and every hour increasing. The land near Fort Wilkins, as well as that about the Government House, is white with tents, and it is said you cannot shoot a rifle in the woods, without hazarding the life of an "explorer." They are all in high health and spirits, and the whole scene is represented to be one of great life and vivacity. The Secretary's Circular, declining to issue any further "permits," had just reached the Sault Ste. Marie as our informant left; and he says that those already supplied were highly gratified as it would leave them quite "comfortable." The opinion seemed to prevail, however, that the Secretary had made a mistake, and that his order would have the effect only to raise the stock of the great Companies: and that it would look so much like *favoritism* that he would soon recede.

Our friend describes the climate of Lake Superior as being delightfully cool and salubrious; more so than that of any of the celebrated watering places on the Atlantic. He also says, that among the persons now in the mineral region are a good many intelligent and scientific gentlemen, whose researches cannot fail to ascertain many interesting facts in regard to the presence of valuable ores in that country; amongst them he saw Prof. Ducatel, of Baltimore, Dr. Jackson, of Boston, Major Moreld, of New York, Mr. Shepherd, of New Haven—and several others. It was said, and generally believed, that strong evidences of gold had presented themselves in a region not hitherto visited, and a good deal of interest was created by the facts discovered. A multitude of companies were forming: some with solid foundations, and having made bona fide discoveries; others, based "on such stuff as dreams are made of." No persons, of course, will participate in any such movements, unless *they know their associates.* If they make investments without this caution they may not only lose their capital, but incur liabilities they will not of. But, with proper caution and judicious management, a mine of wealth is opening itself in that now almost unknown region.—*N. Y. Express.*

CONSUMPTION OF IRON IN ENGLAND.

Extract from a Letter in the American Railroad Journal of July 24, from GERALD RALSTON, *of London.*

"You have already published in your Railway Journal the fact that one house in Walker, near Newcastle, is building fifteen iron ships (for sails) for colliers, and I have to inform you that one ship-building house here employs nothing but iron, and that they have on their stocks constantly seven iron steamers, and as fast as one is launched another is commenced on the ways she has just left. This house had on their books orders for eighty-three steamers a few months ago: how many they have now, I know not, but probably many more, as the popularity of iron as a material for building vessels is constantly increasing. The number of iron vessels building by other houses in London, besides Hull, Newcastle on Tyne, Leith, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, &c., would really surprise you if I had time to collect the facts on this subject. The consumption of iron for house-building, particularly for roofs, floors, joists, columns, window sills and shutters, and other parts of the houses, is very rapidly increasing. The consumption for other purposes is also rapidly increasing, and I will mention only one more fact to illustrate this. I took some American friends, a short time ago, to the engineering establishment of Sir John Rennie, to see nine pairs of huge gates, intended for the locks of the dock of the great Government naval station of Sebastipole, in South Russia.—These gates of course consisted of cast iron ribs and ties, and the filling up was of wrought (boiler) iron, and were 64 feet broad by 32 feet high, and each gate weighing nearly 100 tons, making 1,800 tons of iron for these eighteen gates. I should weary you if I were to continue to relate facts to show the greatly increased consumption of iron because it is cheap. It will be so in our country also if we reduce the price, and the iron-masters in the United States will be more profited by selling 1,000 tons at $50 per ton than by selling 500 tons at $75 per ton. Nothing stimulates consumption so much as low prices, and nothing checks it so much as high prices."

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—M. Gaillardet, the Editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York who went out in the Caladonia on her last trip, thus writes concerning the *Great Britain:*

"In entering the port of Liverpool, that which immediately arrested my attention was, not the forest of masts, nor the docks, unparalelled elsewhere in the world, but that *Leviathan* of the seas, the monstrous steamer *Great Britain*, that great maritime problem so near its solution.—Hardly had I landed, before I paid my visit there. It is, I suppose, a thing as magnificent as thought can *compass*. My anticipations were so far surpassed by the reality. I do not give you the figures of dimensions, for these have all been published heretofore—but what cannot be described is the impression produced upon the eyes and the mind by this immense Noah's Ark—by this mass of iron floating on the water with six masts rising cross-like to the skies. The upper decks present a promenade of more than 320 feet long by 50 broad. In looking over this immense space, one is surprised that the English, whose character is so eccentric, did not think of having a stable on board, or at least a railroad, for on this deck excursions on horseback or in cars would attract numerous amateurs. Beneath this deck is a second, offering an equally fine covered promenade, on the sides of which rise two double rows of staterooms richly decorated, but not so large as those of some packets. A third deck beneath this, presents the dining room, worthy in every thing of a palace. But what is still more remarkable is the moving power of this vast vessel—which is a screw and not wheels. The power is equal that of 1000 horses—that of the Great Western is 450, of the Cunard boats 420—but the Great Britain is twice as large as the Western and three times as large as the Cunard's—measuring 3500 tons. This enormous mass seems to inspire as much terror as admiration to the English here, and many are the sinister predictions about her success. These seem to me the result of ill will or consideration. I have faith instinctively in the maratime success of this gigantic structure; about its commercial success, as a speculation, I am more doubtful. The papers continue to fix the departure of the Great Britain for the 26th July—but the general opinion is she cannot be ready by that time; there are many things yet to be finished—the delay cannot be longer than a fortnight, and I think you will see this wonder at New York about the first of September. Meantime there is a charge of 1s. 6d. a head for all who visit the ship throughout—which brings in a very large sum. Probably a like sum will be charged in New York.

BROOM CORN AND MUSTARD.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus writes:

Between Chillicothe and Circleville I saw about 1200 acres of broom corn, as fine looking as any I have ever known. This is grown by a company consisting of a father and two sons, for export in the raw state to England, where it is admitted nearly or quite free of duty. The sons are here, and attend to its cultivation and shipment. The father resides in England, and receives it and has it manufactured. It is said to be a good speculation."

Near Chillicothe I visited a field of 15 acres in mustard. The seed sown is a peculiar kind, and I secured a small package of it for the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. It is said to be much better than either the English or the ordinary American varieties. A large crop of it was grown last season in Muskingum county, the yield being within a fraction of 14 bushels to the acre. It as pungent and good an article as represented, and it certainly seems to be so, its value in the Cincinnati market at this time would be $3,00 a 3,50 per bushel. Take the medium 3,25, and you have 45,50 as the yield of an acre of good land put down in Mustard Seed. Is not the crop worth trying! The experiment to which I have referred in Ross county, is making by an enterprising citizen of Chillicothe, a member of the craft editorial. For various reasons which he stated, the trial is not a fair one. In those portions of his field which he was able to pay good attention to the weeding, the crop, now seeding, looks well, and he anticipates getting from them about 10 bushels to the acre. Even this is a better crop for small farmers than either wheat or corn, being 32,50 per acre. I hope some of our agricultural friends will "experiment" a little in this matter. There is no sense in bringing from England what we can so well grow here. I go in for raising our own mustard, as well as manufacturing our own clothes. According to my view, our true independence is *entire* independence.

From the New York Express of Saturday.

MORE ANTI-RENT MURDERS IN DELAWARE.—A letter from Andes, dated 8 P. M., August 7, informs us:

"That on that day there was to have been a sale of property for rent. A Mr. Steele, E. S. Edgarton and some few others attended the sale. Arriving at the place of sale they found about one hundred Indians present. Things were soon brought to a crisis, and Steele was soon shot by the Indians, and so badly wounded that he is not expected to survive. Edgarton's and Steele's horses were shot from under them, and they were two of the noblest animals in the country.—The Indian scoundrels all ran as soon as they had fired their volley of musketry. The people of the country are greatly exeited."

The following is another account of the same affair:

"A passenger that left Delhi yesterday, states that the country in that vicinity is in a great state of excitement. The Sheriff of Delaware county had been visited, and the Deputy had been dangerously if not fatally wounded. It appears that the Sheriff, attended with his Deputy and several others on horseback, went to the town of Andes to sell some cattle that had been levied on for rent. As they were entering the field for the purpose of selling, a party of from fifty to one hundred men, disguised as Indians, met them. Their chief commanded the Sheriff not to sell. The Sheriff and Deputy advanced and ordered the mob to disperse, and at the same declaring that they would shoot the first man that should put his hand on them. The Chief then ordered his men to fire at the horses. In an instant, a volley was fired, two horses were killed and the Deputy shot in two places, one in the side just below the stomach. He was carried immediately to the nearest house; where he lay, it being doubtful whether he would survive or not. Medical aid had been sent from Delhi."

WHEAT.

The following remarks from the St. Louis New Era of the 4th are of special interest:—

WHEAT.—The new crop has just commenced arriving freely, and should the upper streams continue even in their present difficult stage for navigation, we may expect to see in the course of three or four weeks large quantities of wheat pouring into the market even at this early period there are thousands of bushels of the new crop lying at the landings along the Illinois, upper Mississippi and Missouri waiting shipment. All the boats which have reached this port from above for three or four days past have come down with as much as they could possibly get along with, and many of them, particularly those from the Missouri and Illinois, had to refuse more wheat than would have loaded them twice over in a fair stage of water. The wheat harvest has indeed been a magnificent one. From every quarter the cry is plenty; on the Missouri, upper Mississippi and Illinois, the average yield over the crop of last year will be full 33 per cent, and in many sections of the country full 50 per cent; add to this the superior quality of the grain, which appears to be uniformly as nearly the same quality, and there must be a great surplus, how, when and where it is to be disposed of remains to be seen. One thing is pretty certain, the price of last season will not be realized this, and there will be a considerable falling off from present rates. The market here has already assumed a languid appearance; buyers are holding off in anticipation of larger supplies and a great reduction in price. It is the belief of those who are intimately acquainted with this and other markets, that the great bulk of the present crop will not average over 30 cents per bushel.

CINCINNATI—August 8.

Freights to Pittsburgh 25@30c ℔ 100 lbs. Ashes—Sale of 20 casks good Pearls at 5½c. Butter 6@7½c for prime. Interior to Prime. Rio Coffee 7½@8c—prices tend upward. Stock of Cheese very low—W. R. now held at 6@6½c. Wheat 55c. Corn 35c. Oats 23c. New Barley 50c. Sale 80 tons Pig Meal at $30. 4 mos. Molasses advanced—N. O. 33@34c and tendency upward Linseed Oil 72@75c. Demand for Provisions limited, but the market is firm, and has an upward tendency—Pork—Bulk, boground, 4¾@4¾; Hams 5½@6; Shoulders 3½@4; Sides 4½@6. Bacon—boground 6@6¼; Hams 6½@7¼. Canvassed 7½@8. Sugar cured—@7; Extra 6, 8@8½; Shoulders 5@6. Lard—No. 1 7@7¼. No 2 5½@6¼. Beef—Mess $7.00. Prime $15@@5.00. Dried $6.00. Good Rice scarce—held at 4½@5c in tres and bbls—Large receipts of Salt, 3511 bbls, which mostly went into store—Kenhawa 23c and Conemaugh 22c. Flaxseed 87½c. N. O. Sugar firm at 5½@7c in hhds and bls, with an upward tendency. No change in Wool. Whiskey 17½@17½c, and tendency downward.—[Peabody's P. C.

PHILADELPHIA—July 9.

Small sales of Western Pots at 3.87½@3.87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Beeswax—Demand limited at 20@20c. Copper is held at an advance; we quote Sheathing at 22½@23c—Coffee—Stocks in first hands are light, and holde's are very firm. Sales of a cargo of 1000 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 600 bags at 6¼@7c for Rio, and 7½@8c for Laguayra, all on the usual credit. Cotton—Sales in the aggregate are about 1200 bales at 6½@7½c for ordinary uplands, Tennessee and Flor da, and 7½@8c for good to fair uplands and N. Orleans—cash and credit. Flour—The market for Flour is a little more firm towards the close of the week, and sales to a fair extent have been made for export, leaving the stock of fresh ground now considerably reduced. Transactions comprise about 5000 bbls at $4@4 12½ for sound old stock, $4.18¾@4.25 for standard brands fresh ground, near y all at the latter rate, and $4.37½@4.43 for selected, including 500 bbls Brandywine from new wheat at $4.50. Feathers—Moderate sales of Western at 27@28c. Fish—The stocks of fat Mackerel are very light, and sales to a fair extent are making from store at $13.25@13.50 for 1's, $11@11.25 for 2's, and $7 for 3's. Eastern Mess Shad in better request, with sales at $8@8.50—Fruit—Small sales from store at $2.50 for Malaga Raisins, and 10½c for Currants. Ginseng—Small parcels sold at 45c. Hemp—100 bales Western at 8@8½c for new and $120 for water rotted on time. Oils—90 bbls Sperm is firm at 100@105c, spring and summer 90@95c, whale 38c. Linseed in limited request at 65@66c, lard oil is more inquired for; we quote at 70@75c. Provisions—Small sales of Pork at $13.25 for Mess, and $10.75 for Prime, cash. In Beef but little doing; we quote Mess at $9@10, as in quality. Bacon in demand, and towards the close of the week further sales of 250 casks for a Southern market were made at 6¼ and 7½c for Shoulders and Sides, cash; holders are now asking 7 and 7½c, prime Hams are getting scarce, small sales at 9@11c, as in quality. Lard firm, with sales in small lots at 7@7½c. Butter is wanted at 9c. Cheese in request; we quote good retailing qualities at 6½@7½c. Rice—Sales 180 casks at $3.75@3.87½ ℔ 100 lbs. cash and time. Seeds—A speculative inquiry for Cloverseed, and prices are tending upwards; sales of 500 bu at $4.65@4.75, and 85, which has since been refused for considerable parcels. Sales of Timothy Seed at $2.25. Wool—A moderate amount selling during the week, and prices are about stationary. We quote at 27@28c for common washed; 25@30c for ¼@¾, and 30@33c for ¾ and full blood, cash and time. The market closes rather dull.—[U. S. Gaz.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 13, 1845.

☞ The Post, by raising a mad-dog cry against us, shall not deter us from a fair and candid view of what we believe will best promote both the welfare and honor of the nation. We are well aware that it has an advantage in supporting what it calls American rights, and that it will embrace every however unfair means to strive to render us odious with those who cannot, and those who will not reason on the subject, or who would swear on Holy Writ that we had an incontestible right to Canada, should the administration make such a claim. We know that it is always delicate ground to resist the unreasonable assumptions of one's own government, when it is brought into contact with a foreign power; and that artful demagogues will strive to turn it to the disadvantage of those who have honesty enough to express an independent opinion.

But, we say, none of these things shall move us. We leave to the Post all this advantage, which it does not scruple to use to prop up a false position. By a similar mode of reasoning to that it uses, we might charge that paper with embittered enmity to this country, from its ceaseless efforts to drag it into a war with a formidable power in an unprepared state, which must necessarily produce a vast amount of distress and misery; and though the editor takes especial pains to declare, almost daily that he "deprecates war as sincerely as the Gazette editor," yet we may retort upon him, that the "veil is entirely too thin—it but illy conceals his real views and feelings, and the people we are confident will place a proper value upon all such declarations."

Our neighbor sets up a figment of his own imagination, and calls it ours, and then attacks it most vigorously, and having demolished it, he very complacently invites attention to his prowess and vaunts his patriotism. He copies a paragraph from us, and says he is "called upon to yield Oregon to England rather than defend it,"—when the paragraph in question said no such thing. Having thus set up his man of straw he falls to, most lustily, drags in the war of '76, our revolutionary fathers, China, India, the New Zealand Islands, repeats his fiction again, that he is called on to give up Oregon, says he won't do it, and so congratulates himself he has gotten the victory.

Now, will our neighbor tell us who called upon him to yield Oregon to England to avoid war, which he repeats more than once in his paper yesterday, and dwells upon at so great an expense of bravado! Who! We should like to know. We have never heard of any person who took such a position. Even England herself does not ask us to yield Oregon! The Post editor must have rare sport in erecting and demolishing castles in the air. Let him take care he does not some day come across a windmill.

But the Post reserves its heaviest fire to the last, and in a spirit of triumph which it cannot hide, fancies it has demolished us entirely by the following extract from the Union, Mr. POLK's official organ.

"In any event, we repeat our abiding confidence that "the administration will assert and maintain *all our rights* to the Oregon territory, and that they will preserve "and uphold the sacred honor of their country."

Well, we quietly inform our neighbor that we are glad to hear it. We will heartily and cordially join with the administration, in maintaining "all our rights to the Oregon territory," and especially in its efforts to "uphold the sacred honor of their country." We are only sorry that that honor is not in better hands. We don't think it has gained much by the events of the last six months. However, we are glad there is some chance of amendment, and the administration shall find us always ready to co-operate in carrying out every idea expressed in the above quotation from the Union. So the Post's "knock down argument," proves a very harmless matter. The Union is rather more cautious in its expressions than our inexperienced neighbor. Father RITCHIE dont commit himself by any such inconsiderate bravado as our belligerent contemporary indulges in.

IS TEXAS ANNEXED!

This is a question which will generally, we suppose, be answered in the affirmative, and prove to be such in *fact*, although in truth and verity, in a legal and constitutional light, Texas is not annexed. The party favorable to Annexation, having entire control of the Government, will proceed to consummate the measure, conceived for the maintenance of the slaveholding and cotton growing interests, and prosecuted in defiance of justice, and the sacred guaranties of the constitution.—The only means of preventing Annexation and all the calamities and evils which will undoubtedly grow out of it, were lost at the last Presidential election, by the base betrayal of their solemn professions, by the members of the Birney party. Had the Whigs succeeded, the question would at least have remained open, and the opponents of the wrong designed, would have had time to have rallyed their forces and have taken all other laudible measures to have averted the impending evil.—But the die is cast; the evil is upon us; the Government is in the hands of those who will use it to consummate and establish the measure, and we fear that no means can *now* be put in operation to restore the violated constitution, or ward off the evils to flow from the insatiable thirst for territory, and the idolatrous worship of Mammon, which lies at the foundation of the oppression of the colored race.

But while we do not believe the evil can *now* be avoided, except by a resort to a greater one, yet it is the duty of the press and people opposed to it, to make and keep their solemn protest before the nation and the world, and thus wipe their hands of the whole matter, and declare their firm determination to use any lawful means which may ever be placed in their power, to correct the error of the past. In this view we copy the following article from the New York Express, which gently admonishes some of the wisest papers in the country for what we conceive to be an error in judgement, and which we regretted to see at the time. The Express says of the article:—"These are the views of an able, sound, and venerable Whig. We admire his stern, inflexible sense of justice, law and right—but what avail they, in the storm for annexation! Mentor speaks, but will the people hear, or heed him?"

To the Editors of the Express.

An article was lately published in the Express, taken first from the Cincinnati Gazette, and secondly from the National Intelligencer, on which I am desirous of making a few remarks. It is not often that the Editors of the last mentioned paper fall into any serious mistake, especially on important subjects in politics. But in this instance, in my judgement, he has adopted an erroneous course, and is supporting unsound principles. The article alluded to says:

"A number of persons, opposed to the annexation of Texas, are exerting themselves in favor of calling a convention of the opponents of annexation in all parts of the United States, to prevent the admission of the new State into the Union, when she shall present herself to Congress for that purpose, according to the joint resolution of last session. We regard this movement as highly improper. It proposes to violate the faith of the nation, pledged in solemn form to the Texians; and to justify this disregard of our own acts of Congress, on the ground that our own official agents have not acted in this matter in strict accordance with the Constitution. This is inadmissible,—too much in the style of some of the repudiators, who refuse to comply with their contracts, because their own agents violated their instructions in obtaining the money for which the obligations were given, although they received the money, and the obligations are held by strangers to the fraud. It is too late——"

Scarcely any two subjects can be less alike than those of the repudiation of State debts, and the act of Congress for the annexation of Texas. They are so manifestly dissimilar, that it would be a waste of time to show in what that dissimilarity consists. The case of Texas stands by itself; a clearer proposition can scarcely be stated, than that it will be perfectly constitutional, and at the same time conscientiously upright, for Congress, if they think proper, at the next session, to repeal their resolution for annexation.

The act for annexing Texas was a mere resolution of the two houses, adopted by a majority in each house. This implies the constitutional right, as well as the power, to revoke or repeal it. No principle of legislation can be plainer, or more strictly constitutional than this. *Every Legislative act passed by Congress, may as a general principle be repealed by Congress.* The resolution for the annexation of Texas, was nothing more than a resolution of the two houses—they adopted it; and if they had been disposed, they might have rescinded it at the same session; and another Congress, having equal powers, may repeal it any time.

But let it be remembered, that the resolution for the annexation of Texas was adopted by Congress, without the shadow of constitutional authority. Even if the constitution had authorized such a proceeding, it would be competent for another Congress to repeal it; just as they have the right to repeal a revenue law, or an act to regulate the currency. That Congress possessed the power of repeal, and that an act of annexation could be liable to such a measure, was not only known to the people of the United States, but the inhabitants of Texas were fully aware that they might meet with such an event. But the inhabitants of Texas were not parties to the transaction. It was exclusively a matter of our own; and of course, the proposition to hold conventions for the expression of public opinion on the subject, and "to prevent the admission of the new State into the Union," is in no sense a proposal "to violate the faith of the nation, pledged in solemn form to the Texians." *The nation* has not pledged its faith, in any form, to admit Texas into the Union. Congress have passed a resolution for that purpose, which, if it were constitutional, would be liable, on constitutional authority, to be repealed; much more, being unconstitutional, may be repealed, without any violation of faith or character.

The right of obtaining an expression of popular opinion on the subject, in meetings or conventions cannot, in my judgement, be question. Men may differ on the question of expediency. But when it is recollected that Congress must act on the subject in their legislative capacity, before annexation is consummated, I have no doubt of the propriety or expediency of holding such meetings. The article, near the close, says:

"We had better bear the ills which are upon us, and bend our energies to prevent a recurrence of such acts in future, than to place ourselves before the world as repudiators, or in an indefensible or even an equivocal position."

The position in which the opposers of annexation stand, if the view I have taken is correct, is neither indefensible nor equivocal, but perfectly just and constitutional. And, certainly, the reasoning of the writer of this article, and the course he suggests, are not calculated "to prevent a recurrence of such acts in future." On the contrary, quiet submission to one unconstitutional measure, is a sure precursor of others. The purchase of Louisiana was, certainly, unauthorised by the Constitution. But, having been acquiesced in, it paved the way for the extravagant acquisiton of Texas, without even the aid of the treaty-making power in the Constitution; and, what that may lead to no mere man can foretel: in all probability the annexation of California, and how much more, no one knows. G. X.

In the mountains of the Tyrol, hundreds of the women and children come out when it is bed time, and sing their national song, until they hear their husbands, and fathers or brothers answer them from the hills, on their return home.—On the shores of the Adriatic, the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset, and sing a melody. They sing the first verse, then listen for some time; they then sing the second verse, and until they hear the answer come from the fishermen, who are thus guided by the sound to their own village.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

ANNEXATION OF MEXICO!

Stop, says one, you mean Texas. No we don't; we mean Mexico, and Canada too, and all North America. What's to prevent? The annexation of Texas was not more likely five years ago, than the Annexation of Mexico is now. Besides the project is already broached, and by an individual distinguished in his way, Hon. BRANCH T. ARCHER, who it is thought may be one of the United States Senators from Texas! In a letter, of date 25th July last, and published in the New York Herald, Mr. ARCHER talks of the Annexation of Mexico as a feasible, reasonable, and not at all improbable event. He says:

"It is vain to believe for a moment, that barbarism can much longer exist on this continent.—The moral, intellectual, and physical supremacy of the people of the United States of the north, will as a mountain torrent, an overwhelming avalanche, a resistless tornado, sweep before their influence the barbarism by which the nineteenth century has been disgraced. Specifications against semi-barbarian Mexico, are now unnecessary. The world is in possession of the facts connected with her reckless violation of all the laws prescribed for the conduct of civilized belligerents. It is enough for our purpose, that Texas is redeemed, and that Mexico may tremble. The fact need not be longer disguised, that we, the people of the United States, must hold, and govern, under free and harmonious institutions, the continent we inhabit.

"The tree of liberty, planted by the hands of our revolutionary fathers, and fertilized by their blood, will extend its branches and dispense its fruits throughout the continent in which they gave it root. The time has arrived when we their sons, should proclaim to the civilized world, that a temple dedicated to the Goddess of Liberty has been by our fathers reared in this land; that we hold it sacred; that its foundations are firm; the edifice majestic; the portals guarded by invincibles; and the Goddess securely seated on her throne, hurling defiance in the teeth of the congregated world. This is no vain boasting. We have a population of twenty millions, with the means of sustaining twenty times that number. The great balance wheel in our machine of government, can work one hundred independent sovereignties as easily and as harmoniously as it is now working twenty-eight. The operation is simple, and well understood by all who have witnessed its action; full confidence in its power is felt by all.

"If Mexico is ever to be emancipated from bigotry and consequent slavery, it will be by attaching herself in the character of sovereign States to this great federation. Our government is well established and sufficiently strong to ensure to all its members (however numerous they may be) the enjoyment of peace, and the blessings of liberty. Mexico, under the present organization, is doomed to eternal midnight darkness. She has not within herself the constituents of redemption. United with us, the shackles by which she has been bound, would burst from around her, and she would at once be transferred from midnight darkness, to the bright and genial rays of a midday sun. She is clearly within the scheme of redemption—a friendly and strong hand extended to her now, could raise her from the depth of degradation in which she is plunged; christian charity and brotherly love should prompt us to the rescue."

So much for Mr. ARCHER, who is warmly seconded by Bennett's Herald, and doubtless will be by thousands of others, who have long indulged in visions of robbing churches, and "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." Does the reader ask us why we copy such bombastic rant. We reply, that it shadows forth the spirit and feeling of a large party in this country, and that there is more danger of an attempt being made to extend our territory to include Mexico, and in fact all North America, than many people imagine. The present policy of the party in power is to increase this feeling. It is the means by which the leaders hope to maintain their supremacy, and to draw off the minds of the people from a too careful examination into their mismanagement of public affairs, and peculation of public funds. The only hope of the nation is in the conservative influence of the Whig party. Let every patriot give that party his support.

But we must not conclude without letting our readers see the manner in which the New York Herald seconds the Hon. Mr. ARCHER's motion. The editor, at the conclusion of the letter says:

"These views are sound and practical. The result of any belligerent action on the part of Mexico, would be the conversion of the United States into one vast camp for the conquest of Mexico, California, and the whole southern portion of the continent. The event would be hailed with joy by thousands and thousands of the youth and energy of the land; and armies of ten, twenty, thirty thousand men, could be assembled to flash the sword of victory to the remotest boundaries of Mexico. Then, indeed, would speedily be realized, the prophetic announcement of the poet about revelling in the halls of the Montezumas. In such a case, the interposition of England would be but as a feather. Nothing could prevent the people of the United States from

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 14, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Assembly,

T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

☞ The Post, of yesterday, attempts a reply to our demand for evidence of its statement that Great Britain had relinquished to Spain, at the Nootka Sound Convention, "the sovereignty and exclusive ownership of all the Coast of North America;" but wholly and totally fails to establish the assertion. Instead of giving us evidence direct to the point, it drags in other and entirely different matters, and fortifies them by extracts from "Mitchell's Map!" and the "Family Magazine!"—authority not a whit better than that of the Post editor himself. The only way to prove the assertion is to give us extracts from the treaty itself, or statements drawn from indisputable authorities. But so far from this, the editor does not give us one line bearing upon the direct question in dispute, and the matters he does give, even if fortified by good authority, which they are not, do not afford a particle of evidence to sustain his unqualified statement, that Great Britain, at the Nootka Sound Convention had relinquished the "sovereignty and exclusive ownership to Spain."

We deny the Post's statement and demand the proof, and while we are waiting for that, we will proceed to give a short history of the Oregon question, and a statement of both sides of the argument, which we had previously prepared:

OREGON.

The positive assertion of the Post that it is the intention of the administration to claim and possess the whole of Oregon, up to the 54th degree, and its confident and some-what oracular reiterations of this assertion coupled, as it is with simultaneous—and what would almost seem to be preconcerted—movements to the same effect in other quarters, give to the Oregon question,—always an important one in its possible contingencies—a present interest which will excuse us for dwelling upon it at some length.

It is difficult to believe that the Post, and other of the Locofoco organs would speak so confidently of the determination of the government to maintain, by war if necessary, a right to the whole of Oregon, unless they had their cue from Washington. We can see no good purpose why, pending a negotiation, the minds of the people should be inflamed by *exparte*, and in many cases inaccurate statements, against any compromise, if a compromise is intended.

On the other hand, it is equally difficult to believe that the administration will voluntarily plunge the country into a war which might, we hesitate not to say, be honorably avoided. We await with growing anxiety, the result. It is possible—just possible that the Post speaks what it knows. In the meantime we shall endeavor to exhibit, as far as we are able, impartially and fairly—the true ground of the national controversy.

The history of the maratime discoveries on the coast of Northwest America is briefly this. In 1580 Sir Francis Drake reached, as is alleged in one narrative to latitude 48, to a point beyond 43, in the other. In 1593 Juan de Fuca, in the Spanish service, is supposed to have discovered the strait which is called after him. This, however, the learned and impartial editors of the National Intelligencer regard as a fiction, though Mr. Greenhow gives credit to it. In 1774, Juan Perez reached the 54th degree, and is supposed to have visited Nootka Sound in latitude 49 56. In the next year Heceta, also sent by the Spanish government, discovered the mouth of the Columbia, which he named the river St. Roque. In 1788 Capt. Cook, sent by the British government explored the whole coast between latitude 70 and 49. In 1778 and the following 3 years, Capt. Gray, in the American ship *Columbia*, passed and re-passed along the whole coast up to Nootka Sound, and first entered and named Bulfinch Harbor and the Columbia river. In 1792 Vancouver, under the orders of the British government surveyed the whole coast, and one of his officers ascended the Columbia about 100 miles.

By land, Lewis and Clarke, sent by our government, in 1804 crossed the Rocky mountains, embarked on one of the tributaries of the Columbia, and on the 15th of November, 1805, reached its mouth. In 1793 McKenne, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, traversed the continent from coast to coast. This, we believe, completes the history of the discovery by land and sea.

In presenting the American claim we cannot do better than quote from Mr. Rush's account of the negotiations with the British government in 1824, which he conducted on the part of the United States:

"I opened this subject to the British Plenipotentiaries at the eleventh conference. I remarked that, although it had been understood in my preparatory conversations with the proper organ of His Majesty's Government, that the respective territorial or other claims of the United States and Russia, as well as of Great Britain and Russia, regarding the country westward of the Rocky Mountains, were to be matter of separate discussion at St. Petersburg, yet that those of the United States and Great Britain were now, according to the understanding in subsequent conversations to be taken up for formal discussion in London. My Government was aware that the Convention of October, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, one article of which contained a temporary regulation of this interest, had still four years to run; but the President, nevertheless, was of opinion that the present was not an unsuitable moment for attempting a new and more definite adjustment of the respective claims of the two Powers to the country in question. It was a country daily assuming an aspect, political, commercial, and territorial, of more and more interest to the United States. It bore upon their relations with other States, upon their fisheries as well as their commerce in the Pacific, upon their fur trade, and the whole system of their intercourse with vast tribes of Indians. I reminded the British Plenipotentiaries that, by the third article of the treaty of Washington of February 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the boundary line between the two countries was fixed, in part, along the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude 42 north, and thence, by that parallel of latitude to the South sea, and that Spain had also renounced to the United States, by the same article, all her rights north of that parallel. I then made known, at this and other conferences (for, from the extent of the subject, I was unable even to open it all at one conference,) what I understood to be the nature of the title of the United States to the whole of the country north of the parallel stated.

I said that, apart from all the right as thus acquired from Spain—which, however, was regarded by my government as surpassing the right of all other European powers, on that coast—the United States claimed, in their own right, and as their absolute and exclusive sovereignty and dominion, the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains, from the forty-second to at least as far up as the fifty-first degree of north latitude.—This claim they rested upon the first discovery of the river Columbia, followed up by an effective settlement at its mouth—a settlement which was reduced by the arms of Britain during the late war, but formally surrendered up to the United States at the return of peace. Their right by first discovery they deem peculiarly strong, having been made from the sea not only by Capt. Gray, but also from the interior by Lewis and Clarke, who first discovered its sources, and explored its whole inland course to the Pacific ocean. It had been ascertained that the Columbia extended, by the river Multnomah, to as low as forty-two north; and, by Clark's river, to a point as high up as fifty-one, if not beyond that point, and to this entire range of country, contiguous to the original dominion of the United States, and made a part of it by the almost intermingling waters of each, the United States, I said, considered their title as established by all the principles which had ever been applied on this subject by the Powers of Europe to settlements in the American hemisphere. I asserted that a nation, discovering a country by entering the mouth of its principal river at the seacoast, must necessarily be allowed to claim and hold as great an extent of the interior country, as was described by the course of such principal river and its tributary streams; and that the claim, to this extent, became doubly strong, where, as in the present instance, the same river had also been discovered and explored from its very mountain springs to the sea. Such a union of titles, imparting validity to each other, did not often exist. I remarked that it was scarcely to be presumed that any European nation would henceforth project any colonial establishment on any part of the northwest coast of America, which, as yet, had never been used to any other useful purpose than that of trading with the aboriginal inhabitants, or fishing in the neighboring seas; but that the United States should contemplate, and at one day form permanent establishments there, was naturally to be expected, as proximate to their own possessions and falling under their immediate jurisdiction.

Speaking of the Powers of Europe who had ever advanced claims to any part of this coast, I referred to the principles which had been settled by the Nootka sound Convention of 1790, and remarked that Spain had now lost all her exclusive colonial rights which were recognized under that Convention; first, by the fact of the independence of the South American states and of Mexico, and, next, by her express renunciation of all her rights, of whatever kind, above the forty-second degree of north latitude, to the United States. Those new States would themselves now possess the rights incident to their condition of political independence; and the claim of the United States above the forty-second parallel, as high up as sixty, claims as well in their own right as by their succession to the title of Spain, would henceforth necessarily preclude other nations from forming colonial establishments upon any part of the American continent. I was therefore instructed to say that my Government no longer considered any part of those continents as open to future colonization by any of the Powers of Europe, and that this was a principle upon which I should insist in the course of the negotiation."

The British counter claim and argument, given by Mr. Rush, bears the impress of fairness upon it, and may therefore also be presented, in his own words, as the British side of the question.

"It is proper now, as on the question of the St Lawrence, that I should give you faithful information of the manner in which the British Plenipotentiaries received my proposal, and the principles under which I had introduced it. I may set out by saying, in a word, that they totally declined the one, and totally denied the other. They said that Great Britain considered the whole of the unoccupied parts of America as being open to her future settlements in like manner as heretofore. They included within these parts as well that portion of the northwest coast lying between the forty-second and the fifty-first degrees of latitude as any other parts. The principle of colonization on that coast, or elsewhere, on any portion of those continents not yet occupied, Great Britain was not prepared to relinquish. Neither was she prepared to accede to the *exclusive* claim of the United States. She had not, by her convention with Spain in 1790, or at any other period, conceded to that Power any exclusive rights on that coast where *actual settlements* had not been formed. She considered the same principles applicable to it now as then. She could not concede to the United States, who held the Spanish title, claims which she had felt herself obliged to resist when advanced by Spain, and on her resistance to which the credit of Great Britain had been thought to depend.

"Nor could Great Britain at all admit, the Plenipotentiaries said, the claim of the United States as founded on their own first discovery. It had been objectionable with her in the negotiation of 1818, and had not been admitted since. Her surrender to the United States of the post of Columbia river after the late war was in fulfilment of the provisions of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, without affecting questions of right on either side. Britain did not admit the validity of the discovery by Captain Gray. He had only been on an enterprise of his own, as an individual, and the British Government was yet to be informed under what principles or usage, among the nations of Europe, his having first entered or discovered the mouth of the river Columbia, admitting this to have been the fact, was to carry after it such a portion of the interior country as was alleged.—Great Britain entered her dissent to such a claim; and least of all did she admit that the circumstance of a merchant vessel of the United States having penetrated the coast of that continent at Columbia river, was to be taken to extend a claim in favor of the United States along the same coast, both above and below that river, over latitudes that had been previously discovered and explored by Great Britain herself, in expeditions fitted out under the authority and with the resources of the nation. This had been done by Captain Cook, to speak of no others, whose voyage was at least prior to that of Captain Gray. On the coast, only a few degrees south of the Columbia, Britain had made purchases of territory from the natives, before the United States were an independent Power, and upon that river itself, or upon rivers which flowed into it west of the Rocky Mountains, her subjects had formed settlements coeval with, if not prior to, the settlement by American citizens at its mouth.

"Such is a summary of the grounds taken at th every outset by the British Plenipotentiaries in opposition to our claims. On my remarking immediately, and before proceeding to any discussion of them, that I had not before been aware of the extent and character of all these objections, they replied that it was also for the first time that they had been apprized, in any authentic and full way, of the nature of the claims, as I had now stated them, on behalf of the United States—claims which they said they were bound to declare, at once, Great Britain was wholly unprepared to admit, and especially that which aimed at interdicting her from the right of future colonization in America."

We have thus presented, from as high authority as is at present accessible, the actual questions, as they were at issue, when Mr. Rush was our ambassador at the Court of St James. At that time Mr. Rush offered to continue the 49th parallel, from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, as the boundary. The British offered to accept the 49th parallel to the point where it strikes the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down that river to the ocean. The navigation to be forever free to both nations. It is our opinion that if the 49th degree were again offered it would be accepted. It is thought that it certainly would, if the south part of Vancouver's Island, which the 49th parallel divides, were excepted in their favor. But it is not to be disguised that the blustering tone assumed by the Locofocos has greatly added to the difficulties of an advantageous and peaceful settlement. Indeed their whole course in the matter has been marked by the imbecility which characterizes them in national affairs, however adroit they may be at securing party majorities.

Possession, actual settlement, we apprehend is the strongest if not the best argument that can be put forth, and this by suffering the matter to take its natural course we were, and indeed are, rapidly securing. Not less than 10,000 emigrants in this year alone, says the N. Y. Triuune, have departed for Oregon. For us the agitation of this question was premature. Time and events were working quietly but surely for us and against the British.

A careful examination of the whole controversy shows so many conflicting claims, that we cannot see how an amicable settlement ever can be arrived at, except by compromise, which our neighbor of the Post scouts at, and will have nothing less than the whole country. The 49th deg. has been offered at different times by this country, and rejected by G. Britain,—by Mr. Rush, in 1824, and by Mr. Gallatin in 1826. Able writers in G. Britain, actuated by a conciliatory spirit, have of late urged that Government to accept of this parallel, and there is a strong probability that the controversy could be settled in this way.

A slight glance at the map of that country will help to a better consideration of the matter. Oregon, the territory in dispute, is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Rocky Mountains; on the south at latitude 42° by Mexico, an on the north at latitude 54° 40' by the Russian territory. Its length on the Pacific is about 750 miles. The boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, for more than 1000 miles east of the Rocky Mountains, is the 49th degree, so that that parallel of latitude would seem to be a proper one to adopt for contiguity and compactness of territory. *Contiguity and settlement*, we apprehend, are the best claims we have, as our claim by the discoveries of Capt. Gray, and Lewis and Clarke, comes into direct contact with that derived from Spain on the same ground. If the claim we make through the discoveries of Spain is worth anything, then those of Capt. Gray are worthless. By *contiguity* and *settlement* we may make a strong claim from the 42d to the 49th degree, stronger we think than by any other mode of reasoning.

For a further elucidation of this important question we shall, from time to time, publish such arguments, from both sides of the water, as will tend to place our readers in possession of sufficient information on which to make up a rational and just decision, in the premises.

THE ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.

The particulars of the accident in Allegheny, caused by the explosion of Gas, at the Methodist Protestant Church, which we gave yesterday, were correct except in one or two unimportant items. Subsequent investigation has enabled us to give a more detailed account of the unfortunate affair.

The Gas is manufactured on the Church premises, according to a plan introduced here by a Mr. Cauchuett, of Cincinnati, and has answered so far exceedingly well, affording a very beautiful light at very little expense or trouble. The Gasometer is situated in a strong brick building, about 16 feet square, in the rear of the church. The explosion did not take place in the Gasometer, as was incorrectly reported at first, but in the building containing it.

The pit in which the Gasometer, (or gasholder,) is suspended in water, had leaked for some time back, and it being determined to repair it, it was necessary to elevate the holder above the top of the pit. This was done, the stewards and official men of the church assisting. After allowing sufficient time, as was supposed, for the gas to escape from the orifice in the bottom of the Gasometer, the workmen proceeded to repair the defect; but before it was done it got so dark in the Gashouse as to require a light, and a candle was hung at the only door of the building, it having only one window. It was not brought in on account of some apprehensions of danger; but one of the gentlemen, Mr. Karns, wanting his cane which was in the house, desired Mr. Frown to get it for him, when he, unaware of the danger, took a candle in to get it, when instantly the explosion took place, overthrowing the men at the door, and severely burning them, as well as those in the building. The names of the sufferers, and their condition yesterday afternoon, are as follows:

Mr. Herring, the sexton of the Church; very severely burnt, and but slight hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Oister, a Hatter, living up the run near Mr. Sandoll's Soap Manufactory, a Steward of the Church; badly burnt, with but faint prospects of recovery.

Mr. James Russel, carpenter; badly burnt, and a severe wound in his head, supposed to be caused by being thrown against the door by the force of the explosion. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Wm. Karns, Esq., Postmaster of Allegheny and one of the Stewards of the Church; severely burnt, but doing well.

Mr. Charles Brown, a Pedlar, living on Butler street, one of the Stewards; very badly burnt, but it is thought he will recover.

Mr. H. Williams, Grocer, and Mr. Bottom, Painter, both slighly burnt.

The scene in the neighborhood of the church immediately after the explosion, was of a very exciting character. Alarm and consternation was visible in every countenance, and the agony among the friends of those known to be at work on the spot, was most distressing. The explosion was succeeded by a very brilliant light for a short time until the Gas was consumed, and added to the terror. The wounded, all on fire; mostly made their way to the Commons in front of the church, where such of their garments as were unconsumed, were torn from their backs.—In all cases the most severe wounds were in the hands and arms.

Very little injury was done to the property.—A hole burnt in the roof of the Gas House, was the principal part of the damage. The Washington and Uncle Sam Engines were promptly on the ground, and threw water almost at the same moment, and soon subdued the fire.

This unfortunate accident did not arise from any defect in the plan of lighting the beautiful church to which it is applied, but arose from a want of a correct knowledge of the nature of the combustible material used, or a carelessness in those managing it. There also appears to be some defect in the arrangement. If there had been what is called a man-hole in the top of the Gasometer, as well as a hole in the roof of the building containing it, the Gas could have been permitted to escape, when neccessary, without the slightest danger. There is no reason why the church should not continue to be lighted by the srme means, and we suppose such will be the case.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have learned that Mr. Herring is dead. Mr Oister's condition is almost hopeless. The situation of some of the others is very precarious.

We have also heard another version of the cause of the accident. The Gasometer had been raised entirely out of the pit, and rested on two pieces of timber. Mr. Herring was on the top of it, unfastening the tackle, with a candle in his hand. At this time Mr. Brown, with a candle, was looking for the cane. The candle was held low, nearly on a level with the bottom of the Gasometer, when the explosion took place. All the proceedings showed the most extraordinary temerity we ever heard of.

INDIANA ELECTION.

We have but few additional returns from this State. We have enough, however, to render it quite certain that the Democrats have carried the majority.

In the First District, Henley is elected to Congress.

We have only partial returns from Owens' District: So far, there has been a Whig gain of 142 since last Congressional election.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The returns from Kentucky are extremely meagre.

Ninth District.—In this District, Andrew Trumbo, Whig; is probably elected over the late incumbent, Judge French.

Eighth District.—So far as heard from, Davis leads Marshall 787.

Seventh District.—W. P. Thommasson, Whig, re-elected in this district, over Nuttall. Democrat.

Sixth District.—Our returns are incomplete, We learn, however, that Judge McKee, Whig, is elected over Adams, Whig, 'nnd Martin, Dem.

Fifth District.—Dr. Young's Whig majority over Stone, the late Democratic incumbent, on the first day was 325. He is probably elected, being a Whig gain.

Second District.—We have but few returns. These render probable the election of McHenry Whig, in place of Hon. Willis Green, who declined a re-election.

In the Bowlinggreen District, Grider, Whig, is in all probability elected to Congress.

The result in the Covington District is not certainly known. Tibbatts is no doubt re-elected.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAMMOTH.

STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Britain arrived at New York on Sunday, with news down to the 26th ult., the day of sailing. She made the trip in fourteen days and twenty-one hours, running time from Liverpool.

Westerly winds prevailed nearly all the way across; at times fresh gales and ugly cross seas; last three or four days thick fogs. The engines worked admirably all the way, and were never stopped until Capt. H. had occasion to sound on Georges' Bank.

The Tribune says—

She was telegraphed as early as 12 o'clock yesterday: [Sunday] and her arrival wrought to its highest pitch the excitement which had been for several days gathering. She passed the Battery a little after three o'clock, firing a gun, which was responded to by hearty cheers from the assembled thousands. Capt. Hosken is an old and general favorite here, and his return in so noble a vessel is heartily welcomed by all. He had 45 passengers.

The Cotton Market still continues firm.

The condition of the Crops was still unsettled' the weather being very auspicious.

The Provision Trade is improving.

American Securities are looking up.

Earl Gray, father of the Reform Act, and for four years Prime Minister, died at his residence, Hewick Hall, on the 17th, aged 81.

Viscount Canterbury (for seventeen years Speaker of the House of Commons as Mr. Manners Sutton,) died on the 20th, aged 66.

In Parliament, there have been two or three personal brushes, but no proceedings of interest. Mr. Ewart moved a repeal of the duties on Butter and Cheese which resisted by Sir Robert Peel, and defeated. A debate on New Zealand has been had, but led to no result. A bill to enable the Jews to hold certain offices will probably pass.

Sugars from Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesly are to be admitted at low duties.

Maple and New Zealand wood, if solely applicapable to cabinet purposes, are to be admitted free.

Frederika Bremer, the popular authoress, is about visiting the United States.

The Common Council of London have voted £500 to the sufferersss at Quebec.

The governship of the Charterhouse, vacant by the deathof Earl Grey, will be conferred either on Lord Stantly or Sir James Graham.

The King of Holland arrived on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert on the 24th ult. He landed at Woolwich, where he was received with due honors.

Conflagration at Smyrna.

The following details are taken from a private letter, dated Smyrna, July 9, 1845.

"Smyrna is again in misery and ruin; a larger and more awful conflagration than the last commenced on the evening of the 3rd instant, continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours, and upwards of two days in burning em ers and sidefires: even up to yesterday here and there magazines and stone buildings were burning—some from being opened too soon, when the heated air burst into a flame. It began in the centre of the town, aided by a furious north wind, (which afterwards changed,) destroying every thing right and left, for a circumference I calculate, of at least a mile and a half.

The town half side of Frank street is consumed, and then, right away to our exit out of town to Boudja. The English hospital was saved by a miracle, and thereby preserved that part of the town and so-called Rue de Rose. The Austrian hospital is burnt. Close to it Borrell lives; he was saved, although the fire was burning on three sides of him. Then, backwards, all the Armenian quarter, except Purdie street, is destroyed.

The fire skirted the Jew's quarters--burning some 100 houses—and then spread to the grand Vizier Khan and up to the bazaars. Shoemaker lane is all burnt, and round about St. George's as in the former fire. The three corners, Atkinson's, Maltass, &c. are saved. It came near to us, when Van Lennep's and three or four adjoining houses were burnt; but all these being built with terraces and long passages, the half only towards Frank street were consumed, and the fire war fortunately stopped.

"The Armenians are completely ruined and how business, with reference to old engagements, will get on, I do not know, though not much merchandise has been lost—manufactures to £10,000; volonia perhaps as much. The religious schisms cause great delay and difficulty in forming a committee of succor. The Sisters of Charity are doing a great deal of good. As yet our English subscription comes up to £500. I am particularly fortunate, and my people are all saved, including Browning and my brokers. Most of the brokers of the other houses have lost; some their all—the savings of many years. The weather is excessively hot, and the supply of water very short at Boudja. We also suffer from want of it. A fire in this country is dreadful. Many thousands are compelled to live out in the open air in the gardens, fed by charity, as they must be for some time, and the first day or so after the fire, no bread was to be had."

LIVERPOOL IRON MARKET, July 25.—We have no change to notice in the price of Iron. Common Bars are quoted at £7 15s to £8 ℔ ton; best refined £10 10s. Hoops £9 5s; Sheets £11—all in Liverpool. Pigs are firmer, and there is rather more doing in them. The selling price is from £3 5s to £3 10s in Glasgow, and £3 15s. to £4 in Liverpool. Little doing in the way of exports but large consumpt on going on at home. Several of the works in Staffordshire are still standing in consequence of disputes between the men and their employers.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR AUGTST, 1845.

J. CAROTHERS ..... T. J. BIGHAM ..... JOSHUA HANNA

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, August 13th, 1845.

State of Trade—The market for nearly every article of Produce or Manufactures continues very nearly in the same state as last week. The movement is inactive. The low stage of water which has prevailed in nearly every direction contributes of course to depress business and prevent shipments, of heavy articles especially, to any extent. There are, however, many indications of a revival of trade in good time. The best feature of the week is the occupation by Merchants of the new Warehouses erected upon the sites of their former stands. This important movement is going forward as fast as the buildings can be prepared for their reception. Another month will show a general occupation in this respect along Wood, Water and Smithfield streets, and in the cross streets in many instances. Rains along the Line of the Canal have filled it to its ordinary level, and freights have fallen in consequence. The Forwarders will be very busy now for some time to come. There are mountains of Tobacco and Wool to be sent forward, and a large amount of freights to come west.

☞ We omit our Price Current this week, designing to make some alterations in it.

The Rivers are rising. On Tuesday evening there were 22 inches water, this morning 2 feet 4 inches, and at the present writing 2 feet 2 inches, and falling.

Ashes—We have no alteration to report in the state of the market or prices—we notice a sale of 40 casks Scorchings, and 50 bbls and casks, at 3c, time, generally 1 mo. Sale of 20 casks Pearls at 4c, and 10 casks at the same. A few casks of Pots sold at 4c. Retail sales of Pulcrains at 4¼c.

Buckets—Demand limited, and small sales at $2 20 @ $2 25 ℔ doz.

Beeswax—Nothing doing.

Beans—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

Brooms are not much inquired for, except in a retail way.

Butter—There is but little to inquire for Butter, and it is again rather dull—sale of 75 kegs No. 1 in lots, some under from first hands at 8c—other sales to the amount of 150 kegs at 7¼@7½ and 8c. Sales from store at 9c, but generally it is held higher.

Bacon—The only alteration in prices since our last has been a partial advance on Shoulders, otherwise the market is the same as last week. The Stock is now worked down pretty low for the season. Of country meat the market is so nearly bare, our quotations are little better than nominal. The sales of city cured are not over 10,000 lbs in small lots, at 6@6¼c for Shoulders, 7c for Sides and assorted, and 8c for Hams. Country meat we quote at 5½@5¾c for Shoulders, 6½@6¾c for Sides and assorted, and 7½@7¾c for Hams, depending on quality and condition. The Packers are stopping as fast as Pittsburgh.

Cotton—The only operation we hear of was a barter of 68 bales Tennessee at 7½c for Yarns, at a price not transpired.

Cotton Yarns—There has been an upward movement this week in Yarns. One or two of the Mills which sold at 14c for a short time, are now firm at 15c, which we believe is uniformly demanded. We hear of several large sales—$1,500 lbs of Extra Warp, 30,000 on "Hope," and 30,000 of "Union," all at prices which have not transpired, believed to be in the neighborhood of 14c, and all to a city house. Several other sales to the extent of 10,000 lbs at 14@15c. We have not watched the Yarn market as carefully as we might have done.

Cheese—Limited receipts leave but a small stock on the market. Good W. R. in boxes is now selling at 5@5½c from store.

Freights are unsettled in consequence of the sudden rise in the Rivers and the filling of the Canal with water, eastward. They have fallen both east and west, but we are unable to quote at present. Should the rise continue, they must go still lower. The Warehouses are full of Tobacco, Wool, &c., which will now be sent forward. Merchandise for the West is also arriving more freely.

Fruit—There is nothing doing of the least importance in any description of Fruit. Raisins are higher—sales to the trade at $2 81 and $2 87½, at which they are now held.

Feathers—Nothing doing otherwise than a retail business—Prime sell at 25c by the sack.

Flour—The receipts of fresh ground have been extremely meagre, and consequently resort has been had to the old stock in store, which holders are desirous of pushing off. Pieces on the wharf and from wagon have ranged very uniformly through the week at $ 3 25@3 50, which we now quote. From store sales of 1400 bbls at $3 25@3 50, mostly, however, at $3 37½. Retail sales of fresh ground and old stock at $3 50@4 00¼, and choice brands still higher.

Fish—Sales of No. 1 Herring at $4 75@5 00, and Gibbed at $5 25@5 50. No. 3 Mackerel $5 50@6 00; Mess Shad $8 50, and No. 1 $8 50@8 75. Salmon the same, $17, and stock now quite light. The sales in a small way have been brisk.

Glass—Nothing new in the market—it is quiet, and very little going out or it at present.

Grain—This week, as last, we have very little of interest to notice. The receipts of all descriptions are very trifling. Oats comes in most freely, but we hear of no other than retail sales. In the city market they brought 2 @ 2½c. Rye is stationary at 37½. The small Brewers are now buying little lots of Barley at 50c, but the large Brewers are not in the market.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The market has been more animated, and closes at an advance about equivalent to ¼c. Sales of 4 hhds Ordinary at 6¼c, 55 hhds Good Fair at 6¾c, cash and 4 mos, and 12@15 hhds Prime at 6¾c. We now quote the asking rates for hhds at 6¼@6¾c for Fair and Prime, and Choice in small lots at 7c. Bbl rates ¼c higher.

Molasses are a shade higher, say ½c. Sales of 175 prime bbls at 31c, specie, and 35c cash and 4 mos, as in quantity. We now quote 31@35c.

Coffee is without alteration, and very little animation in the market. The stock is well kept up by arrivals from the east. Sales of 195 bags Rio at 7¼@7½ for Common to Prime. Fancy 8c and upward.

Hay—Sales of new and old loose Timothy at $12 to $14 ℔ ton of 2000 lbs, delivered.

Lumber—None in the river on sale. From the Yards it is going off pretty freely at $10 for Common and $20 for Clear Pine ℔ M feet. No change otherwise.

Lard—The small parcels of keg in the hands of the Packers is held at 8c. Country tendered sells at 7@7½c as in quality, condition, &c.

Metals—*Iron*—The unfortunate difference between the Puddlers and the Manufacturers is still unreconciled—The stock of Common Bar is nearly exhausted—at least there is no assortment. Prices are the same. Juniata is held by several ½c higher, and we now quote 3¾@4c as the market.

Nails—No assortment of Common and No 2. Juniata are held at $4,50 as the starting price. Otherwise the market is about as last week.

Tin Plate—Farther sales of 1 X at $11 50 ℔ box.

Lead—We are not advised of any transactions. 5½@6c is demanded for Pig, but is above the views of buyers. *Blooms*—Sale of 100 tons prime Juniata (King Swoope & Co's) at $65, 4 6 mos, and 60 tons Tennessee at $60, cash. These transactions, we believe, clear the market of all the Blooms upon it.

Pig Metal—The sales comprise only some 35 tons in small lots at former prices.

Oils—We hear of no transactions of moment. City pressed Linseed is held at 80@85c. Cincinnati Lard Oil 60c, and city 65c. Olive Oil is held at $4 25@4 50 ℔ basket.

Rice—Some prime received from the east is selling at 5c ℔ lb.

Salt is higher. Holders of No. 1 Allegheny now demand $1,00½ as it lays, or $1 10 delivered. The market however, is very dull. The receipts are a few hundred bbls only, and the sales equally small.

Seeds—Nothing doing except in Timothy, which is coming in more freely than is usual at this season. It is principally of poor quality, and commands 80c. There has been a good deal of inquiry for Clover, but holders prefer running the risk of the market to selling even at advanced rates. Retail sales of Timothy at $1,90@2,00, as in quality.

Shot is excessively dull at $13,00 ℔ keg.

Whiskey—The receipts are again very trifling. Common common is 20c, and Rectified 21@22c, cash and time.

Wool—The market is without alteration. The country merchants contribute nearly all that is offered. The only improvement is that 23c is occasionally paid for choice lots of Common Wool. Sales this week of 50,000 lbs, including a lot of 12,000 lbs on speculation on private terms.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street

Goehring's Yards, }
Allegheny city, August 13. }

The demand for Butcher's Cattle of all kinds was again active, and the market was entirely cleared. We wish it to be understood by those abroad who look to our reports, that the consumption weekly is much larger than would appear from them. The sales reported are those made at the Yards, but numerous small lots are purchased elsewhere and in the country, of which no report is made. The Yards are undoubtedly by far the best place to find purchasers, but we would not have the consumption underrated because all the Cattle are not sold in them.

Beeves—The number driven in was larger than last week, and all—191 head—sold at the rates then current, $2,00 to $3,50 ℔ 100 lbs net. The quality of the Cattle was generally ordinary—very few prime now offered.

Sheep—The offerings—310 head—were considerably greater than the previous week, and were all taken at about the same prices, $1 60 to $1,87½ ℔ head. The range of prices is 75c to $1 87½.

Calves—25 head offered, and all sold at $1,50 to $1,00 ℔ head.

MONEY MARKET.

The market is in about the same state as last week. Uncurrent Notes—or "Currency" as they are called—are about the same. Eastern Exchange rates at the same, ½ per cent. prem. for specie or specie funds. In our last notice of the market we spoke of a considerable lot of our local Stocks put upon the market by one of the Insurance Companies. Since that, there have been two sales, one of 200 shares of the Bank of Pittsburgh at par, and 100 shares of Allegheny Bridge Co. Stock at $35. The par value of this Stock is $25, and this shows an advance of $1 25 per share over any previous sale, the last having been, we understand, at $33,75. It undoubtedly pays the best of any of our local Stocks. This Bridge is the great thoroughfare to Allegheny City, and its business must increase with the population and trade on both sides. These transactions show that money is still seeking investment here in pretty large sums. For the Stocks of two other Banks, a considerable advance over the eastern prices was offered and refused.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 13th.

The market was in all respects a fine one. At this season the market is very bountifully supplied with the various descriptions of kitchen vegetables, and also with many of the finer descriptions of fruit. As a good many of vegetables and other eatables were left over, prices were no doubt lower at the close for many of them.

Vegetables—Corn abundant, but a good deal of it rather old—sold at 6¼@10c ℔ doz. Cucumbers of all sorts and sizes, and in any quantity—sold at 3@5c, mostly 4c ℔ doz. Small ones for pickling 20@25c ℔ 100. Apples, of the common varieties, very plenty at 6¼@18¾c ℔ peck, and the better kinds higher. Pears in small quantities at 37½@62½c ℔ peck. Some fine Peaches sold at 25c ℔ doz. Plums 12½c ℔ qt. Beans in the hull 4@6c ℔ half peck. Tomatoes a good deal plentier, and sold at 15@18¾c ℔ bl peck, and 6¼@12½c ℔ doz. Potatoes lower—10@18¾c ℔ peck. Vegetable Eggs 10@12½. Watermelons still high, they sold at 6¼@75c each. Cabbage Onions, &c. abundant.

Meat, Poultry, etc—Butcher's meat same prices. Veal quarters quite low—Fore 2½@3¾, and Hind 3¾@5c each. Ducks plenty at 12½@18¾c ℔ pair. Chickens 15@25c. Turkeys 10@30c each, live and cleaned. Eggs abundant at 6@7c, generally the former, ℔ doz. The few Fish offered sold off early.

Butter, etc—Fresh Print plenty at 12½@15c ℔ lb—Huckster's Print and Roll 12½@10c. Some new Apple Butter at wide prices, from 6¼@12½c ℔ qt.

Flour, Meal, etc—A fair supply of Wheat Bag Flour—sold at $1 87½@2 00 ℔ 100 lbs. Sold Corn Meal 30c ℔ bu. Oats all went off early at 2@2½c ℔ bu.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET July 25.—We make the following quotations since our publication on the 19th: Long and Five per Cents 89. New York Five per Cents 90, ex div. Ohio Six per Cents 85. Pennsylvania 70, 72½. U. States Bank 23@24.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Report for the week ending July 25.—There is not much alteration in the price of Cotton this week. The most marked change is in the price of Pernams, which are ½@¾ ℔ higher, in other sorts or Brazil, as well as long staple Alabamas generally are firm and steady, but in other respects much as before. The sales of the week are 33,760 bales, of which 3,000 are to speculators and exporters.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET July 25.—Very considerable transactions have occurred within the last three or four days in Irish Wheats, from the spot and to arrive, at an advance of full 2d ℔ 70 lbs upon the rates current in the beginning of the week. The sales of Canadian Flour during the week have been considerable at rates varying from 27s to 28s ℔ bbl. 2000 bbls of sweet States under Cork brought 28s ℔ bbl.

POETICAL WORKS.

MRS. HEMANS'S Works fine edition 2 vols
Cowper's do do
Milton's do do
Burns' do do
Scott's do do
Byron's do do
Together with a good assortment of Miscellaneous Books.

A fresh supply of "*The Divine History of the Church*" just received and for sale at the book and paper store of INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
aug14 Market st, near the Diamond.

FLOUR—A few bbls fresh ground new wheat family flour, *extra white*, just rec'd and for sale by
aug14 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

HAMS—Sugar cured family hams, best quality always on hand and for sale by
aug14 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

BUCKETS—30 doz Beaver Buckets in store and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
aug14 140 Liberty st.

COFFEE—Old white Laguayra, Mocha and Java coffee, the *genuine* article, which can always be had at
aug14 A. G. REINHART 140 Liberty st.

ALL kinds of PICKLES & SAUCES constantly for sale by A. G. REINHART,
aug14 140 Liberty st.

FAMILY GROCERIES of every variety and best quality may be had at wholesale or retail of
aug14 A. G. REINHART 140 Liberty st.

PRINTS FOR 12½.

A LARGE assortment of new styles and fast colors lately opened at the dry goods house of
aug14 W. R. MURPHY,
N. East corner of 4th and Market sts.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

CASHMERES, Rapp Cashmeres, Mous de Laines, plaid and blue black Alpaccas, recently rec'd at
aug14 W. R. MURPHY'S.

WELSH FLANNELS.

WARRANTED the genuine article and not to shrink in washing, always to be had at the d

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 11, 1845.

Oregon.—Our neighbor of the Post has copied from the New York Herald, the facts, chronologically arranged, which, it says, "assert our clear and unquestionable right to the length and breadth of the territory of Oregon, as far north as 54° 40'"—that is to the Russian line; and the Post vouches for the "accuracy" of the facts given, "having procured and compared them in most case with public documents furnished by a friend." Having given these facts the editor comes to the conclusion that *"Oregon is ours every foot of it."*

This is no doubt our neighbor's sincere opinion, and of course he will act upon it, although it does not appear that he has very carefully weighed the grounds on which Great Britain founds her claim. Ours is no doubt a very good title, provided there is no betterone, or one equally as good; but this it becomes us well to examine before we appeal to the fearful arbitration of war. We do not say that ours is not the best title, but we must have better facts for it, and more accurate, and more definitely stated, than those the Post vouches for.

We design shortly to go into a somewhat elaborate examination of the grounds on which each nation founds its respective claims, for the benefit of such of our readers as have not access to documents on this subject; in which we shall exercise as much fairness as it is possible for an American to do, naturally influenced more or less by partialities for the land of his nativity.

This is a more important question than, we opine, most people imagine. It is our settled conviction, that if this nation persists in claiming *all* of Oregon, and refuses all *compromise*, war with Great Britain is inevitable. This opinion is founded on the fact, that the British Government, up to this moment, according to all our means of information, has urged her claims with a firmness and determination, that shows she fully believes in their validity and justice; and it is hardly probable that she will now waive them, unless we can bring some more cogent reasons than we have heretofore done.

The following extract from the late work of the Hon. Richard Rush, our Minister to Great Britain in 1824, and who was actively engaged in a spirited negotiation on this subject, fully asserts the firmness and sincerity of the British Government on this behalf. Speaking of this negotiation he says:

"It will be seen how wide assunder were their opinions, arguments and expectations; thence suggesting to each the wisdom of giving a respectful consideration to each other's convictions: for I cannot pass this subject over without saying that, thoroughly convinced as I was, and have ever remained, of the superiority of our title, and sincerely as I strove to demonstrate it, I believe that the British plenipotentiaries were as sincerely satisfied that theirs was best, to as much as they claimed. How could the plenipotentiary of a civilized and enlightened nation meet face to face in discussion, the plenipotentiaries of another great nation—men possessing and deserving the confidence of that nation—men of integrity, of truth, of intelligence—and day by day witness the earnest endeavors and calm, yet confident tone with which they urged what they believed to be the rights of that nation; how could he impeach and deny the sincerity of such plenipotentiaries without exposing his own conduct to be dealt with in the same way! In believing, therefore, that the British plenipotentiaries spoke sincerely what they thought, and acted up to the duty which bound them to their country, I merely render them the simple justice due from man to man, and most especially due from nation to nation, where decided difference of opinions exist. Else we break down all barriers of mutual respect in the world; else we appeal at once to the sword, instead of pausing for those other modes of adjustment which the wisdom, the humanity, and the policy of civilized mankind in all ages have prescribed."

Comparing this with the decided refusal of the British Government to accede to the 49th degree, when offered by Mr. Rush, and the late outburst in Parliament, and throughout the country, on the reception of Mr. Polk's Inaugural, and who can suppose that that proud and arrogant nation will consent to relinquish her hold on Oregon without a struggle; at least, who so insane as to believe she will be bullied out of it.

If our government is therefore in the temper shadowed forth by the Post of this city, and by the Locofoco organs generally, of insisting upon the whole of Oregon to the Russian line, war we think is inevitable. However, all this may be mere bluster, affording an excellent opportunity for some folks to make a cheap display of their patriotism, and to impress the public mind with a proper idea of their heroism.

We have had two wars with England, in both of which we fought for a justifiable cause, and Heaven blessed our efforts, and we passed through the trial with credit, and obtained honorable peace. But that man who involves this nation in another war with that Power, with which of all others it is is our duty and interest to cultivate peace, without sufficient cause, will deserve and receive the execrations of the nation throughout all her generations. The deterioration to public morals and national character, to say nothing of pecuniary loss, and the destruction of life, caused by an unnecessary or unjustifiable war, could only be calculated by the history of future ages, and the revelations of eternity.

We hope our neighbor of the Post will not infer from these remarks, that we are Anti-American or that we are not willing to defend our rights to Oregon. These we will defend as long as our neighbor. But after we have laid the whole case before our readers as we understand it, it will be time to state our views of the extent of our rights, and what we think is the duty of this Government in the premises.

Shocking Death.—A man named John Wharry, a tailor by trade, went into the Allegheny River, above the Northern Liberties Bridge, on Saturday evening, and was drowned in a few moments. We understand his sudden death is attributed to liquor. The body was got out in a very short time, but too late. He persisted in going in against the remonstrances of persons present. He was a married man, and has left a wife and two children to deplore his untimely end.

Steamer Fawn Burned.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that on Wednesday morning, the Fawn was discovered to be on fire while lying at Portland. It was evident from the first, that the fire could not be subdued, and she was cut loose by the hands of the boats near her, which were in danger, with several persons upon her! They fortunately succeeded in casting an anchor and bringing her to in the middle of the stream, when they were rescued by small boats. A few of her books only were saved. The engine may be saved in a damaged state. The boat was insured for about $700 in Louisville, which covers only some two-thirds of the loss. The Fawn was just preparing to go into dry dock for thorough repairs. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ We hear that a citizen of Allegheny City was knocked down in that city on Friday night and robbed of $200.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INTERESTING TO LOCK TENDERS.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SABBATH.

Blairsville, Pa., June 16th, 1845.

Mr. James Clark, Esq., President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Sir:—Having been called upon to labor for the moral and spiritual welfare of the boatmen, locktenders, and all who labor and travel upon the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, I find that many of the locktenders are laboring under the impression that they are required to attend to their locks on the Sabbath day, and that failing to do so, they might lose their places.

They express a deep anxiety to have the Sabbath day, and a wish to observe it; yet, conscience-smiten, they toil on throughout the day lest they should lose their living.

We trust, and believe that this is not required at their hands.

Now for *their* conscience sake, and for the sake of *Religion*, we desire an expression from you in answer to the following questions:

Are Lock-tenders, by any legal authority, required to tend their locks on the Holy Sabbath day!

And should they cease tending their locks on the Sabbath day, will they be *in danger* even of losing their places on that account?

In answering the above questions, you will oblige an humble friend, and we trust do service for the cause of Christ.

Yours truly, MOSES G. KNIGHT.

Blairsville, June 17, 1845.

Mr. Moses G. Knight—*Sir*: I will willingly answer your letter of yesterday, in which you ask the following questions—

"Are Locktenders, by any legal authority required to tend their Locks on the holy Sabbath day?

"And should they cease tending their Locks on the Sabbath day, will they be in danger of losing their places on that account?"

To both of your questions I answer affirmatively—they are legally required to tend their Locks at all times, by night as well as by day—whether it be on a week day or on the Sabbath; and they will be dismissed from service if they neglect to do so. The Canal is, by law, made a public highway, and like all other highways, it must be kept in good order by those who are entrusted with its preservation, to the extent of the means at their disposal. It necessarily follows that Locktenders must at all times see that their Locks are in good order, and that their respective levels of the Canal are properly supplied with water. A little neglect of the latter might do incalculable mischief; hence the attention required on the Sabbath is a work of necessity. Unless, however, it be such indispensable duties as must be done for the preservation of the Canal, no man on it is required to work on the Lord's day, nor to neglect his religious duties. Attending to the Locks on the Sabbath to pass boats through them is left to the Locktender's sense of moral duty. If he believes it is wrong to do so, he is not required to violate his conscience—the boatmen who will travel on that holy day may let their own boats through the Locks. But those Locktenders who do not regard the sanctity of the Sabbath, will not be allowed to plead other men's scruples of conscience as an excuse for their spending the day in vice and dissipation abroad, or in provoking the boatmen by lounging about idly and lazily at home. If they do not reverence the day they may as well remain at their Locks, as spend the day in improper amusements.

Public opinion in this country very properly requires the church and the state to be kept distinct and separate. The state has no right to inquire into the creeds or religious belief of her agents; but she has a right, and it is her duty, to observe their moral conduct; and hence a distinction is made between those Locktenders who would neglect their civil duties to desecrate the Sabbath, and those who for conscience sake wish to abstain from all unnecessary work on that holy day. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished for" that the time may soon come when Merchants, Transporters and Boatmen, will all see and admit that even their worldly interest is not promoted by breaking the command of God, and by robbing their hirelings and horses of the day given to them for *rest* by the Lord of the Sabbath. The friends of the Sabbath have good grounds for rejoicing in the hope that, with the blessing of the Lord, the efforts they are now making by moral suasion alone will soon triumph—inasmuch as public opinion is at this time setting in strongly in the right direction. They should, however, carefully guard against the unlue, ill-timed, and mis-directed zeal of fools and fanatics, that has sadly injured the cause of many a laudable reform.

I am very respectfully, your ob't ser't,

JAMES CLARKE.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. White & Harris—Having seen a communication in the Gazette of the 5th inst. from certain gentlemen of Allegheny City, in which they award great praise to Messrs. Barnett, Stewart & Beard, the Board of Directors, and Mr. Silliman, the present steward of the Allegheny Poor House and farm, for the manner in which it is managed. Now, my object is to inquire whether those gentlemen are entitled to all the praise, or whether Mr. Martin, the late steward of the institution is not entitled to a share of them, and if so, I think it but just that he learn it. I have been informed that Mr. Silliman has only been steward of the institution a few days.

Justice.

A correspondent of the Alton Telegraph gives the following as the benefit of his experience in travelling from the west to the east:

Expenses of Traveling from St. Louis to New York.

Fare to Galena, $7—thence to Chicago, $8—meals, $2	$17 00
Thence to Buffalo by boat; $12; Albany by packet boats, $8	20 00
If you take the rail-road, the expense is about $5 more.	
New York $1—porter and boot-black account, &c., say	2 00
Total	39 00
But if you can get up the Illinois, and then stage to Chicago, you will save $4—Total	35 00
Fare from St. Louis to Pittsburgh $10 00	
Do and expenses to Philadelphia by packet boats	11 00
To New York $3, extra meals, porters, &c. &c. $2	5 00—$26 00

So, that $9 00 are saved by the Ohio route.

The time from Pittsburgh by packet boats is nearly 4 days, called 3. But you can go from Wheeling to Cumberland by stage, and thence to Baltimore by rail-road; or up the Monongahela to Brownsville, and thence stage to Cumberland; or by stage from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg, then rail-road to Philadelphia; or by stage to Harrisburg, then by rail-road to Philadelphia—time 2½ days, and expenses about the same as by packet boats. The time on either route does not materially differ; you are from 10 to 12 days. If you are on a trip of pleasure, and plenty of money, and not afraid of *cascading*, take the lakes; but if you are on business, and wish to practice economy, take the Ohio. When the Ohio is low, the boats, charge nearly 100 per cent. more, which would increase the bill five to eight dollars.

A Traveller on Both Routes.

☞ We have travelled the Lake route twice within the last two years, and within the last five years the Ohio river route frequently, and have ascertained by experience that from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, the expense is more than one-half less by the Ohio river, than by the Lakes, and if the river is in a good stage, it is one-fourth less. It always costs as great an amount of fatigue and money to travel from St. Louis to Chicago, either by Galena or the Illinois river, as to Pittsburgh. —*Editor of Gazette.*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

The Other Lone Star.—It has been proposed, caucus in and by this time probably agitated in full convention, at Austin, Texas, to bring two Texian States into the Union—one east of the Brazos and a new one west of that river to be called Austin. Our correspondent who is near, though not on the field of operation, thinks the affair was planned by the Hon. W. L. Cazneau, who is celebrated in Texas and the Southwest for his adroit management as the leading representative of the Western interests in the Texian Congress. By dividing Texas at the Prazos there will be just enough population on each side to elect a representative and thus meet the requirement of the U. S. Constitution. If by this device the Hon. gentleman secures at the very outset *four* Senators in Congress he will deserve all the credit our Matagorda correspondent gives him for ability and good management in making the most of Texas.—*N. Y. Express.*

Peter W. Parke, who, with Joseph Carter, is under sentence of death, to be carried into execution on the 22d instant, for the murder of John B. Parke and the Cassner family, in Warren county, New Jersey—has been permitted by the editor of the Trenton Gazette, to publish a long letter protesting his innocence, and charging perjury on the witnesses whose testimony condemned him.

The tone and temper of the letter are little calculated to impress the public with his innocence—and moreover all the Judges, as we have reason to believe, after mature and repeated examinations of the whole evidence, are satisfied that the verdict of *guilty* is correct. Under such circumstances, justice requires that the sentence of the law be inflexibly carried out.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Question of Veracity.—The Rev. O. C Morrell, Chaplain of the Auburn prison, publishes a card in the last Cayuga Patriot, in which we find the following significant refutation of certain assertions made by "Mr. Green, the reformed gambler," which have been published in almost every paper in the United States. Mr. Morrell says:—

"All Mr. Green has said about Wyatt's having confessed to him, that he with three others, were whipped a thousand lashes at Vicksburg, which had been the cause of seven murders, and that Gordon was the seventh man he (Wyatt) had killed, and that Wyatt positively killed a man at St. Louis, for which an innocent man was hung, and that he (Wyatt) said he killed Tucker in 1839 between Natchez and New Orleans, *is untrue* to my *positive* knowledge.

"Mr. Green's visits were all made in my presence, while Wyatt was confined in his cell, a room some 4 feet by 7 feet, in size, hence all that passed between them could be distinctly heard and known by all."

☞ We observe that the Railroad question is somewhat mixed up with political operations in Allegheny—the Locos urging the importance of sending men of their party to the Legislature to influence *the majority* in favor of Pittsburgh interests. But suppose the majority should be the other way—and some Locofocos, and among them the Harrisburg Union, seem to think that not a very unreasonable supposition—how would these men like the application of this principle! But as we also are concerned in this Railroad question, we may be permitted to say that in urging for the Railroad Company the right of way to Pittsburgh, our representatives were confronted by *prominent Locofocos of Allegheny*, who induced the Locofoco majority to believe the Railroad inimical to Pennsylvania interests; yet these are the men who ask to be entrusted with the care in the Legislature of that important question! The attempt to mix up this matter with partizan politics is further evidence that leading Locofocos would still place at hazard the issue, and defeat the termination of the road at Pittsburgh, if it cannot be made to subserve party purposes. We are gratified that the Whigs of Allegheny have selected for the Assembly men who will do justice to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania on this important question: and of course they will unitedly sustain their election.—*Beaver Argus.*

The Railroad Projects.—We are glad to learn that it is probable companies will be formed within a few weeks for constructing the road hence to Columbus and Cincinnati, and to Wellsville and Pittsburgh. These roads would be of incalculable advantage to the country through which they would pass, and especially so to this city. They would add, we have little doubt, five, if not ten times, their cost to the value of real property on their lines and at their terminations, and would concentrate in this city business and travelling to an extent the most sanguine among us perhaps hardly anticipate. And it would go on increasing till the resources of the whole country were fully developed, till the English poet's proud boast that every rood of land sustained its man, proved true, from the upper to the lower Mississippi, and to the far off sources of the Missouri.

The Commissioners on the Pittsburgh route, in anticipation of the regular organization of the Company, have made an arrangement with Col. Dodge, the well known Engineer on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, as well as at an earlier day on our main canal, by which several lines will be explored so minutely as to enable the Company to determine the general route and the probable expense of construction.

It may seem at the first blush as if we could not carry on both of these roads at the same time, and so it would be if the means were to be furnished mostly by us, but this nobody supposes. If both be prosecuted at once, our efforts will be divided, but when we get five miles from the city line, it will be otherwise. The interests that would be brought to support the one could not be to support the other. It is obviously so as to the aid to be obtained on the respective lines, and while Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore might be successfully appealed to for the one project, they could not be for the other, while Albany, New York and Boston might be. These last must, if they regard their own well being help to construct channels of communication with the Cincinnati region, and if the other cities named desire a portion of the immense trade that is to be carried on with the great lake region above us, they must help make the road hence to Pittsburgh; and let a strong demonstration be made on this line, it might be very potent in fixing the western location of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, of which this might be the virtual termination.

Of one thing, we of the Lake City may be assured, that if we sit with folded arms, content with such advantages as we now have, we may find when it is too late that Miami Extension Canals and Mad River Rail Roads have not only most materially diminished our ability to go ahead, but even to hold on to what we now think we have a right.

Let large holders of city property, the owners of blocks of fine stores and five story hotels "read, learn and inwardly digest" this proposition.—*Clev. Herald.*

The Native American Party.

We once had an impression, says a New York paper of recent date, that the Native American party might accomplish some good. They professed to organize upon broad, liberal principles, to have only one object in view, which was to amend the naturalization laws, and they had in their ranks many worthy and respectable citizens, which was an earnest of good and profitable objects. It has been throughout a melancholy failure. The party has proved to be rash, ungovernable, selfish, and frightfully proscriptive. At a meeting of the Natives of Philadelphia, Gen. Dearborn of Boston, said—

"Unless we stop immigration, we cannot preserve the liberty of our country. If it continues, the time will come when we will have to rise in, arms, and massacre the foreigners, or make them slaves, in order to preserve the institutions of our country, and transmit them unimparied to our children."

We need hardly say such sentiments are disgraceful to a man born in the cradle of American liberty—they betray his ignorance and the ferocity of his principles; they are worthy only of the darkest, and most bloody ages of history; they are in direct hostility to the freedom of our institutions and the opinions of every liberal man; they are calculated to cover his party with odium and himself with disgrace.

Woman's Ways—Fishing for a Husband.

(From an excellent tale of humble life, entitled the 'Disruption,' at present appearing weekly in the Edinburgh Chronicle,)

"Aweel, Mrs. Renshaw," said Ringae, "I'll mak you a fair offer."

"Ay, Mr. Stimperton, there's some sense in that way of speaking. What is your offer then?"

"It's just this. If ye'll draw your purse, and advance ae fifty pound to help Mr. Jimes through wi' his learning, I'll put anither fifty till't, though, gude ken, it's but little I ha'e to spare."

"Na, na; I'll no do that. It's vera gude o' you, nae doot, to make' sican offer, seeing ye're no a drap o'blude to the lad; but it'll no answer for me to part wi' my silier that way, though I be his auntie—as laug, at least, as I'm a single woman. If ye were my guideman like, the case wad be vera different, for then we wad just hae ae purse and æ mind in everything—at least, I hope there wad never be the least difference between us; and if I saw you bent on making Jimes just like a son o' our ain, it's no to be thought I could raise any objections, since he's my sister's son at ony rate. If it were the case that we were man and wife, I canna tell you the pleasure it wad gi'e me to study your will on a' points, and just let ye do as ye licket wi' me and mine. But since that's not he ase nor like to be (for as far as I can see, Ringan, you and me's to be single to the end of the chapter), I maun just pickle in my ain pock neuk, and tak' care o' myse'f,

"I would like to do the young man a gude turn, for I think he wull deserves't; but I ha'e nae thought o' marrying for the purpose."

"Oh, Mr, Stimperton! wha wad ever expeck you to do that! Na, na, it's out o' the question. But if ye're against marrying for onything but just pure love, ye're just the liker me; for I'm sure it's money's the time I might ha'e been marry't if I had na been ill to pleuce. Indeed, I'll never consent to change my way o'leeving unless it be to be the wife o' somebody I can think as muckle o' as myse'f, But if I was happening to be sought by sic a man, I'm sure I dinna ken what I might do. Folk can never ken till they're try't.'

"Deed, neighbour, I would advise ye no to refuse him.'

"It'll be time enough to refuse when he seeks me."

"But wou is the *he* and the *him* ye're aye hinting at!"

"Me! I'm hinting at nae'body in particular only it's a mercy, Ringan, ye didna think it was yourself."

"How could it possibly be me!"

"If it had been onybody ava, it would just hae been as likely to be you as anither, I'm thinking. Maybe likelier. Ye see folk are beginning to speak o' us already as marrows."

"That's strange. I'm sure I've gi'en nae occasion for ony sic notion."

"No, indeed, ye have not ye're a bashfu' man Ringan, I'll say that o' you. It's the greatest failing I see about ye, that ye're a wee thought mair foward to speak your mind, for I'm sure if ye ever meant onything parti'cular wi' me, ye're neer the man that has said it yet.'

"But I never meant onything of the kind. I wish to be on neebourly terms wi' you and a' my neebours, but beyond that, Mrs. Renshaw, I never had a thought about you,"

"Oh, Ringan, Ringan! hoo can ye think to put sic a slight on me!"

"Slight on ye! there's nae slight in the matter. Slights, like insults, are just as they're ta'en, and ye'll be the mair fule if ye take yin when there's none intended."

"It wad be far decenter if ye wad just tell me at yince that ye hate me sae cruelly, and spake fair to me a' the time."

"The woman's in a creel! I hate none o'ye, though I canna pretend I'm eaten up wi' love for you eitherens."

"Ay that's what vexes me."

"But what for should it vex you? I'm no in the way o'fa'ing in love wi' onybody. Trowth, I ha'e something else to fash me."

"I reckon ye think I wad mak' nae great wife to you because I wadna pet and spoil my neve!

"Wife! I never passed a thought on the subject. The fact is, I dinna want a wife, be she gude or ill; and, if I did, I'm no sure if I would be justified in taking ony woman I had a respect for, I ken I would be nae great catch."

"Aye, ye're making fun o'me noo, after I've been sae simple as speak sae free to you."

Saying this, Mrs. Renshaw sighed deeply, and abandoned the argument in a sulky melancholy mood.

But she had still a card or two to play. She spoke of dying, but did not speak very precisely or intelligibly. One thing, however, she affirmed roundly, and often repeated it—namely, that she did not care what became of her now when she saw she was despised and slighted.

"And wha the mischief's despising or slighting you, I wonder! said Stiffriggs, rather impatient of her pertinacious and unreasonable complaining.

"Just yourself', and naebody but you; at least, I din na care wha else; but, after the way ye've slighit me, I canna leeve—I dinna want to leeve."

"What ye say about being slightit by me is just havers—perfect havers. But if naething will dae but deeing, you maun just dee then, and nae mair about it."

"Oh Ringan, Ringan, ye're a cruel man! Ye wadna speak that way to me if I was as young as Jean Brown, or as bonny as Miss Miggummerie."

"Maybe no."

"And yet I'm no sae very auld, and I've aye been thought no that ill-faured."

"I never thought that ye were either auld or ugly."

"What ails you at me then."

"Sorrows in the woman! I'm finding nae fau't wi' ye."

"Aye, nae fault to be sure, but ye despise me for a' that. But answ.r this, Mr. Ringan——

"What is't?"

"Will ye think on me after I'm deed?"

"That depends a gude deal on when you may dee. If you should happen to be a lang leever and see me out (and that's likely eneuch) it's no to be expeckit that I can."

"No, Ringan, I'll no be a lang leever. Ye'll soon be quat o' me—sooner, maybe, than ye'll believe till ye see't. And supposing I shouldna see the morn, what wad ye say?"

"Say! I wad just say there's ae decent woman away. I would maybe say, too, though she wasna an ill body, she set her heart rather muckle on the world."

"I've done naething o' the kind; but I've fa'en intil a greater fau't, I've thought owre muckle o' them that ha'e thought naething o' me."

"If that be the case, then, ye've just been the mair fule."

"Ay, ay; I may dee when I like, I see, for ought you care and ye'll maybe see the finish o' me sooner than you think."

"Ye're no the least deeing like the noo; that's a' that I'll say."

ELECTION RETURNS

KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Courier of Thursday morning we glean the following items concerning the Kentucky election. The accounts are still very unsatisfactory.

Louisville—at the close of the Polls on the third day, the vote for Congress stood: Thomasson (W.) 1898, Nuttall, (L. F.) 1197. Nuttall's majority in the county will be 60 or 70.

Nuttall's majority in Carroll 56.

Henry county, Nuttall's majority 300.

Mill Creek, 1st day—Nuttall's majority 56.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We give below the vote as far as ascertained, which we suppose to be nearly correct:

Counties.	Tibbatts	L. F. Gaines	W.
Mason,	——	——	666
Bracken,	——	——	185
Boone,	——	——	131
Gallatin; (supposed)	——	——	30
Campbell,	320	——	——
Kenton,	208	——	——
Pendleton,	300	——	——
Grant,	178	——	——
Harrison,	120	——	——
Nicholas,	80	——	——
	1136		1012
Tibbatt's majority,	124		

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Friday.

INDIANA.

The prospect just now is not very encouraging.

For Congress.

1st district, Thos J. Henley, Loco, elected.
3d do, Thos. Smith, do do.
4th do, Caleb B. Smith, Whig, do.

For Legislature.

	Whig.	Loco.
Fayette,	2	
Union,	1	1
Switzerland,		1
Ripley,	1	
Decatur,	1	
Wayne,	3	
Jefferson,	2	
Jennings,	1	
Scott,		1
Crawford,	1	
Floyd (reported)		3
Henry,	2	
Marion (reported)		2
Dearborn and Ohio,	1	2

Senatorial.

Bartholomew and Jennings have elected a Loco Senator.

Switzerland county, Indiana, Eg'eston, whig, is elected by 200 majority.

Correspondence of the Cincinnatti Gazette.

Indianapolis, August 4, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I will send you the result of our election as fast as it may be received. I have but little hope that it will be favourable to us. So many Whigs are so completely disgusted at the idea of Mr. Clay's defeat by *such* a man, that I fear there will not be a full vote given. It will fair short of the November vote at least twenty or thirty thousand in the State. No calculation can be made of course. Locofocos are more apt to turn out election day than Whigs. Possibly it *may* turn out better than we expect.

Tuesday, 6 o,clock, P. M.

Marion county has elected two Locofoco Representatives, and given Wick (Loco) about 90 majority. This is a Whig loss.

Rush County elected two Whig Representatives and gave Eggleston (Whig) about 150 majority for Congress.

Hendricks elected Whig Senator and Representative, and gave McGaughey for Congress about 200.

Hamilton, which ought to have been Whig, has elected two Loco Representatives. Hamilton and Boone elect a Senator, which is doubtful.

I have but little hope of the Legislature, and all is doubt as to more than to Congressmen.

Yours, &c, O. P. Q.

"The Nation's True Glory: the Annual Address to the Senior Class of Jefferson College, Delivered in Providence Hall. By David H. Riddle. Pittsburgh, printed by Geo. Parkin, Fourth street, 1845.

This pamphlet has been on our table for some days, and we have only now had time to finish its perusal. To say that we have been pleased and interested, would but faintly express our sensations while reading this eloquent production, in which Dr. Riddle has done honor to his head and his heart. Seldom have we perused an address of this character, in which we found more to admire and less to condemn, and if all 4th of July Orations contained as much true patriotism and sound sentiment, it would argue well for the future destinies of the country.

The largest part of the address is taken up in showing in what a Nation's true glory does *not* consist And here the reverend orator takes ground which would remove all the life, and soul and substance, from the majority of our 4th of July orations, and would puzzle some of our inflated, mushroom declaimers, to know what was left on which to establish national greatness. He says the nation's true glory does not consist in *extent of territory, profusion of wealth, abundance of population*, or *universali y of knowledge!* This last sentiment may startle some of our readers, but as the Doctor means, an universal and wide-spread education "from which the Bible and its glorious revelations and solemn sanctions are *excluded*," we presume few will be found who will greatly differ with him. But we hear the reader impatiently ask, in what does the Orator make the glory of a nation to consist! Here we will let him answer for himself, in the following somewhat lengthy but beautiful extract:

A nation's true glory, and the only principle of its perpetuity consists in acting always according to the everlasting and immutable rule of right, which God has revealed. When a people, for no consideration of interest, or strength of temptation, or power of example, or pressure of circumstances, can be swayed to wrong, even in the least degree; when the mass of her population have an intelligent apprehension of their relations and obligations to the great Ruler of nations and Judge of individuals, and act, in all the varying circumstances of human life, under the power of the fear of God and a desire to honor Him—then, that nation is truly excellent, and may expect perpetuity. In other words, the best christian is the best patriot; one who exemplifies most clearly in his own character these principles, and employs the weight of his influence and talent to make them universal. God's verdict in the case, which is always according to truth, is, that principled obedience to law, and universal justice to man, constitute the true glory of a nation, notwithstanding its limited territory, poverty, pacific spirit, or want of population. On the other hand, sin against God and righteousness, individually or internationally, is a disgrace to any people, and will ultimately be its ruin in the retributive government of the King of nations. In God's estimation, the land that never had a military chieftain to grace her annals; a land, "the least of all lands," in point of geographical territory; may be the glory of all lands, in all the elements of true national greatness, the loveliest gem in the diadem of the King of kings. A people poor in all outward respects, portionless as the pilgrim fathers of our nation, or the patriarchs of old, inhabiting a soil which necessitates perpetual labor, may contain the sifted excellence of an age, as really as the Ark contained the only valuable relics of a deluged world, and be the chosen channel for transmitting the heritage of past ages to generations to come! A land sparsely populated as the valleys of Piedmont, or the mountain cantons of Switzerland, may be more honorable, and excellent, and truly happy, and have a greater influence on all questions pertaining to the true glory and happiness of the race, than the Roman, British, or Celestial Empire! On these points, the world, in every age, has been carried away by sophistries like those we have tried to expose. Man is prone to be pleased with shows, tickled with pageantry, in love with power, to admire increasing wealth, and countless numbers; and deem a nation great as these cluster about its history, or are consecrated in its recollections!

But it becomes us, especially, on such a day as this, when we meet to baptize our patriotism with the pure influences of literature and religion, to rise above the glitter and dust and noise of earth, and look at these things in some measure as God sees them, and catch the spirit he has breathed through the book of infinite wisdom! His "judgement is according to truth," though contrary to the voice of ages and all the reasonings of philosophy; founded on infinite reason, and will stand the test of time. To Him who hath cherubim and seraphim for his hosts, what are generals, and armies, and munitions, and exploits of war! In His sight, before whom all nations of the earth are as the small dust of the balance or the drop of the bucket; who hath his "stories," or "ascensions," in scripture language, *strata*, in the language of science, of such globes, in limitless magnificence, "world on world in rich profusion piled," what is the territory of this globe, or the grandeur attending any conquest, however extended! What are riches to Him, who girdeth himself with stars as a bride with her ornaments, whose jewels are suns; and systems yea, the light from which they are formed constitute the garment with which he is clothed! What is population to Him, before whom, as he sits on the circle of the earth, the inhabitants are as grasshoppers, and who once swept a world away at a stroke, for their sin! But acts of righteousness, personal and national justice to man, faithfulness to covenants, loyalty to law, opposition to fraud, a manly vindication of truth and resistance of wrong; these are of great price in the estimation of Him "who its above the floods," and wields the sceptre of universal empire. The single act of Nineveh's repentance, in God's esteem, was of more importance than all her achievements, her countless population and boundless conquests, and has been recorded in the imperishable pages of revelation, to be read in the light of millennial glory, when all else of her proud story and matchless grandeur has perished! One act of Nebuchadnezzar's loyalty to God and obedience to conscience, has been engraven to his credit, in letters that shall never grow old; whilst all else that won for him, the title of great, among men, has perished in oblivion! Thus we must come to estimate righteousness, contrasted with territory, wealth, population and knowledge, as elements of national greatness; if we would sympathize with the mind of infinite Reason, if we would exemplify the highest style of excellence, and if we would secure the lasting glory and honor of our beloved country.

Baltimore—August 9.

Coffee—Market very quiet this week. Sales of 1500 bags Rio at 7@7¼ for ordinary to good, and 7¼@8c for fancy lots. 200 bags Laguayra at 7¼c for fair and 8c for triage. Moderate sales of Herrings at $3.50. No. 3 Mackeral $5.25 for small and $7 for large fish. Sales of Timothy Seed at $2.25. Provisions in good demand, and sales at $5.50 ₱ bu. Holders are not inclined to operate freely.

Flour—The market for Howard street Flour is without change. Sales of old at $4.37½. New Flour is in demand. Some holders ask $4.50 and others $4.56¼, and for choice brands $4.62½. We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour for a day or two. The last sales were at $4.62½, at which rate holders are willing to sell. Beef and Pork—There is only a limited demand for Beef and Pork. We hear of no sales except of small parcels for retailing and ships' stores. Prices are unchanged, and we quote as before, viz: Mess Pork $13.25@13.50; Prime $10.50@$11; Mess Beef $10.50@$11; and Prime $7@$7.50. The demand for Bacon is fair, though not quite so active within the last few days—Sales have been of a limited character consequent on the late advance in prices and the light stock in market. Holders are firm at the following rates, viz: Shoulders 7@7¼ cents. Sides 7¼@8 cents, and Hams 9@10 c. Sales of 10 hhds. Shoulders at 7, 5 hhds do at 7¼ cents; also 6000 lbs. Sides at 8 cents, and 10 hhds Hams at 9 cents. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 10@11 cents with limited sales. There is no change in Lard. We quote at 7@7½ for No 1 Western in kegs, and 7¼@8 cts. in bbls.—[Amer cm.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, the specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. aug11-w6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will or made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of bond and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Nicol late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all having claims against said estate, will present them properly attested for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
ROBERT CAROTHERS,
jy2'-w3t* *Executors.*

NOTICE.

The Board of School Directors of Plum District, Allegheny Co., will meet at the house of H. Reiter, in said district, on Wednesday, the 27th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and engaging Teachers for the ensuing school term.

JOSIAH McJUNKIN, Sec'y.
jy29-w4*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. James Graham, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny Co, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
HENRY CHALFANT,
jy11-w6t Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor.

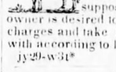
All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said decedent are required to settle and pay the same immediately. JOHN BOYCE, Executor.
jy29-w6t* Fayette Township.

Administrators Notice.

All persons interested will please take notice that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Philip Brown, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate will call on the subscribers and pay of their respective accounts without delay.

DAVID DUFF,
JOHN SKILES,
aug8-w6t* in Franklin township.

STRAY COW.



CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Ross township, Allegheny county on the 29th of June, a small red muley Cow, supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID STERRITT.
jy29-w3t*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, a pale red cow with some white foot and a star on her forehead, crumple horned, supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

jy29-w3t* NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on the 5th of July, a light brindle muley Cow, white belly, three white legs, the left fore-leg brindle, a small white spot on the forehead, and two white spots on the back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. [aul-w3t*] JOHN MEANS.

STRAY COW.

Was taken up by the subscriber living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, on the Brownsville road, on the 28th of June last, a light brindle cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL GLENN.
aug5-w3t*

COW LOST.

Strayed from the